

Eighteen Pages

NEW YORK GAINS IN PROSPERITY UNDER DRY LAW

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1923

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Wide World Photos

*Edinburgh, Scotland
June 19-24
will be fully reported
in The Christian
Science Monitor*

BUNKER HILL DA AFFORDS MEMO

hoped certain liberty of action will be allowed and generally there will be co-ordination of an efficacious kind.

Negotiations are in the meanwhile proceeding at Paris between repre-

The first payment on account of

to appoint two representatives who shall be known as the Vermont Co-operative Council and who shall at the earliest convenient date meet

have displaced saloons employ a minimum average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons. Under the saloon régime New York in 1918 would have employed

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Science Monitor*

Poem by Professor Grandgent
At the same meeting, Prof. Charles R. Grandgent of Harvard is to read a poem for the occasion and the Apollo Club will sing several patriotic songs.

Hundreds of special invitations have been sent out for the gathering as the association has had charge of the granite shaft on Breed's Hill, from the time it received the deed

British had thrice stormed those heights in the hope of commanding Boston and surrounding territory. At the first a small granite monument but 25 feet in height had been built on the summit of the hill and here on each succeeding June 17 the membership of the Lodge was wont to gather and lay a wreath at its base. And to listen to orations, many of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

from a deep draught steamship when the clearance papers were issued by the Federal Custom Department.

Willard Hollenbeck of Athens avoided the freighter which was loaded with 1100 tons of ground pulpwood from Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia, for the A. P. W. Paper Company at North Albany. Train whistles heralded the entrance of the freighter, as she nosed her way under the Livingston Avenue Bridge at

three times as large as the cargo from Sweden, Norway and Germany. "We expect to unload the cargo at the rate of 500 tons a day."

Inauguration of Albany as a world port follows the establishment of the Albany Port Commission by the Legislature during its last session and the final steps in the deeper Hudson project which will make it possible for all ocean-going vessels to dock and clear in this city.

the new elements will bear the numbers 53 and 75. They are contained principally in platinum ore but, however, are very rare.

Miss Take and Dr. Noddak proved the existence of the two new elements in two different ways—by chemical analysis as well as with the help of X-rays.

Three measures sponsored by anti-prohibitionists were killed in the upper house of the Wisconsin law-making body within a space of a few days.

The Senate refused, 15 to 10, to order the Polakowski repeal bill to engrossment, thus blocking the second attempt of the session to pass

GERMANS GET REPLY ON PACT

Paris Note Represents a
Franco-British Accord
—Italy in Sympathy

BERLIN, June 16 (P)—The French Ambassador, Pierre de Marguerite, today presented to the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the reply of France to Germany's proposal for a western European security pact. The French note represents a Franco-British accord.

PARIS, June 16 (P)—The Italian reply to the French note answering Germany's western European security pact proposal was received today. Italy expressed sympathy with the "general principles" of the proposed accord.

The Italian note said that Italy considered the negotiations at present purely tentative and did not feel called upon to state specifically the opinions of the Italian Government on all features of the security pact. It said that when the time comes for a decision Italy will make known its attitude.

The French Foreign Office considered this reply as an approval of the text of the French note delivered to Germany today.

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 16—A resolution strongly disapproving any pact or agreement that would commit Great Britain to the maintenance of continental borders, or intervention in any dispute pertaining thereto, was offered by Philip Snowden and passed yesterday at the one hundred and ninth annual meeting of the Peace Society. Mr. Snowden said there were two forces in the country that could prevent war—women and Christian churches. Canon Donaldson, supporting the resolution, said the first thing to do in the task of promoting peace was to get rid of the "death trusts" that controlled the manufacture of arms.

NEED OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION URGED

Educational Organizations of
Canada's United Church

TORONTO, Ont., June 16 (Special)—The educational organizations of the three United Churches were outlined yesterday to the members of the council of the United Church of Canada. The need of religious instruction for the young was stressed by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Graham, educational secretary of the Methodist Church. "The greatest peril we have today is the lack of religious instruction for the rising generation. Our paramount duty is to train up strong men for the ministry, men who can express the old truths in the thought forms of today. Christianity in the modern world is a living, breathing, triumphant, great thought built up of great souls and great movements are the biographies of great men."

That the Ukraine presents a potential field of activity for theological training was the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Ramsay of the Presbyterian board of education. Many residents of the Ukraine have already petitioned for the establishment of a divinity training college there. The combining of the Methodist and Presbyterian educational policies of the past was suggested by Chancellor Bowles of Victoria University. J. R. Anderson, a missionary from north India, said that there was hope that the time was not far distant when the whole Christian population of India will be brought together in one united church.

CANADA SAID TO HAVE THREE GREAT PROBLEMS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 16—If the attachment of Canadians to the King and to Great Britain should weaken or be dissolved, the English-speaking provinces would be off in sections and would be absorbed into the United States, declared Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, ad-

dressing the Canadian Club here, last night. Sir Robert Falconer also declared: "Canada has three great problems: the internal unification of the Dominion, the future of the Canadian reserve in its attitude toward Great Britain and the Empire, and the sensitive about its rights has some justification. Canadian nationhood can only be developed through the strengthening of loyalty to the King."

The dinner was attended by a large number of distinguished people. Lord Eustace Percy, a member of the Baldwin Cabinet, made another principal address.

The Genial Village "Poo-Bah"



POLICE CHIEF FRANK HALLMAN
Pennsylvania Motorists Find in Him a Friend.

BUNKER HILL DAY HONORING AFFORDS MEMORABLE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)
them by men who had taken active part in the battle.

Then was organized the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and the lodge decided to do the site of the battle and the smaller monument was razed and in its stead rose the shaft of granite which now crowns the memorable spot. The Grand Lodge of Masons, with Daniel Webster as orator on both occasions, held the corner stone and the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, while the actual property remained and remained in the association which bears its name.

Invited as City's Guest
Following the commemorative exercises in Faneuil Hall, Mr. Hubbs has been invited by Mayor Curly of Boston to become an official guest of the city and to attend the formal official exercises in Monument Green, Charlestown, at 12:30 tomorrow afternoon, and later to be the reviewing party when the parade of some 20,000 marching men and women in floats moves through the streets of Charlestown.

Boston's municipal celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill began last night in the Charlestown State Armory in Bunker Hill Street when a military reception was held under the auspices of Luke D. Milen, chairman of the Citizens' Celebration Committee. James H. Brennan, formerly state senator, was chairman of the entertainment, which consisted largely of a dancing program after the opening march, which was led by Theodore Glynn, representing Mayor Curly.

Tonight in Charlestown Bay around the Bunker Hill celebration

Smiling Police Chief Aids Pennsylvania Motorists

Frank Hallman Proves to Be Genial Walking Information Bureau—All He Asks Is "Appreciation"

SELLERSVILLE, Pa., June 13 (Special Correspondence)—Frank Hallman, jovial police chief of Sellersville, Pa., is known as the village "Poo-Bah."

Chief Hallman's duties as the local police department are merely inci-

dental to his day's work. Like the quaint character in the opera "Mikado," who flits through the scenes, the chief is a man of a hundred occupations.

Everyone calls him "Mike" and everyone in the village knows he can always be found in the block containing the hotel and garage. But it is the late traveler, reaching the little town 20 miles north of Philadelphia, who appreciates Mike. Does he need gas and finds the town dark and asleep? Mike opens the garage and supplies it. Water for the radiator? He points to the town pump, hungry. He opens the restaurant and fixes a sandwich. And, if asked, he'll show the way to the hotel, look over the register, lead the way to vacant rooms, supply the key, and wish you a good night after parking your car. "All I expect is that folks appreciate what I do," he says. "I like to oblige. Besides, it breaks up the monotony. I've sold everything from matches to umbrellas and automobile tires."

VETERANS PREPARE FOR BIG REUNION

G. A. R. and World War Men
at Saratoga Springs

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 16 (Special)—Veterans of the Foreign Wars will convene in Saratoga Springs for their annual reunion this week at the same time as the Civil War veterans will have their annual state encampment of the Grand Army. The veterans of '61 and '65 will have an opportunity to meet and greet those who fought in the more recent wars of the country. Auxiliaries of both groups will meet and it is expected that it will bring in all several thousand visitors to the Spa beginning tomorrow (Tuesday) and continuing until Thursday night.

Robert F. Knapp of Saratoga, a member of the Wheeler Post, is chairman of the reception committee and Robert S. Remington, who will be officer for the day, and Monty Simmons, who will be officer for the guard of the encampment are other members of Wheeler Post.

One of the leading candidates for election as department commander this year is Henry C. Hanson, a Syracuse, past senior vice-department commander, present commander of Root Post of Syracuse, the largest post in the state.

ANGLICANS CONSIDER PRAYER-BOOK REVISION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 16—A resolution for the omission of the so-called "damnable clauses" from the Anglican prayer book, passed by 129 to 98 votes in the newly-elected House of Laity of the Church Assembly which is sitting here in connection with the prayer book revision. This decision is only advisory, but is regarded as indicative of the general trend of opinion amongst Anglican laymen on this subject.

The Primitive Methodist conference, now sitting at Scarborough, has passed by 184 to 13 votes a resolution proposed by Dr. Peake of Manchester, favoring the union of the three Methodist churches, subject to a substantial agreement being secured for bringing it about.

FRENCH SQUADRON VISITS ITALIAN PORT

ROME, June 16—A French squadron consisting of the battleships Provence and Courbet, and two destroyers under the command of Admiral Dumesnil arrived yesterday in Naples on an official visit to the Italian fleet.

While the visit is the first since the war, it has no political significance, merely being made as a return to that paid by the Italian fleet to French ports, and at the same time is a sign of the friendly relations between France and Italy. The round of entertainments prepared in honor of the officers and men of the French squadron will contribute in drawing closer the ties of friendship of the two countries.

BOULEVARD AT REVERE TO BE ONE-WAY ROAD

The Metropolitan District Commission announces that changes will

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be made tomorrow in the automobile rules for Revere Beach. The boulevard will have only one way traffic between Elliot Circle and Revere Street, after 2 o'clock p. m., except on Sundays and holidays when automobiles are excluded entirely. Only the traffic moving north, toward Lynn, will be admitted on the boulevard and vehicles going in the opposite direction will use the back road.

On the water side of the boulevard cars will park at a 45-degree angle, heading toward the curb, instead of, as at present, backing against the curb at right angles. This rule will hold all day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

STUDENTS PLAN AID FOR CHINA

Assemble at Harvard in Protest
Against Stand of Japanese Mill Owners

Aroused by the events which have followed the labor strike in the Japanese-owned mills in Shanghai, Chinese students of the colleges of Greater Boston, attending a protest meeting in the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, last night, made it known that an organized effort was underway among all the Chinese students in the United States, of which there are fully 20,000, to aid in liberating China from foreign aggression and encroachments on its national integrity.

Describing actual working conditions of laborers, T. Lien Shen, Harvard graduate student and chairman of the meeting, explained that "children under nine years are found working in Japanese mills in Tsingtao, Shanghai and other places in China, 14 hours a day for a wage equal to nine cents in American currency."

Demanding Improvements

"To ameliorate these conditions, of which this instance is typical," Mr. Shen said, "a strike was called. The workers demanded that such circumstances be improved, but their demands were rudely refused. Leaders of strikers were prosecuted and convicted in the so-called mixed court. The students held a large public demonstration as an indication of their sympathy to the cause of the laborers. The firing by the police on the defenseless students was a gross atrocity."

The large number of Chinese students in America, Mr. Shen added, will be returning to China eventually, and will be intent upon lending undivided support to regaining their country's autonomy. To eliminate corruption in government, and to oppose foreign oppression, will be the aims which will prompt the student movement, he said.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Southeastern University of China, and vice-president of the World Educational Foundation, addressed the meeting, supporting Mr. Shen in his statements, and expressed the view that the vigor and consecration with which the students were applying themselves to China's problems was the most hopeful development.

"Students hold a particularly important position in China," Dr. Kuo explained, "as they are the real political and social leaders of the country. They are held in high respect, their advice usually followed, and their wisdom most often found sound."

Dr. Kuo emphasized that the feeling in China was not opposed to foreigners themselves, but to the domination of foreign powers in China, and said that they were seeking to free it from foreign oppression so as to open the country to free commercial intercourse. He said that the United States had been consistently China's best friend, and that there was no American antipathy in China.

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Among Wellesley's Graduating Class



Left: Miss Chi-liang Kwei, a Member of Phi Beta Kappa. Right: Miss Kuo-suei Wong.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE GRADUATES ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CLASS

(Continued from Page 1)

self, that the substance of any education worthy the name must possess the vitality of real, not merely mechanical or imitative experience. It must be life at first hand. If we banish life from the classroom or laboratory, students will seek it outside, leaving the routine of college a mere facade for experience directed by themselves. I am far from depreciating this self-direction.

College life should include those things which are of immediate aesthetic experience—play, sports, music, human association. But college should be also a place of learning, to the real quality of which the competition of these interests affords a touchstone. The relation of the sense for knowledge to the sense for beauty, as the characteristic of the consciousness of life, should be solved if at all at college.

College Friendships

"College is a place for the making of friendships, more than any other place for enjoying the enhancement of life that comes from experience shared, and co-operative action. Every one of you graduates knows that you go out from Wellesley a larger self by virtue of those who have become a part of your self; and you are perhaps sad today because you fear a shrinking of yourself back into narrower limits of merely personal and unshared interests. Of course, this will not be so."

If you have learned the lesson of college experience you have learned the most precious thing in all experience. Here again, as in the case of knowledge, the self-directed element of college is a touchstone of real values, as this time in human relations. Life in college implies an art of living for the practice of which the materials are solicited, the studios furnished, the lights arranged, models and designs provided.

If you have learned the art, you will pursue it out of doors, en plein air, with a larger canvas, and more fascinating subjects. College education is itself a symbol of something completed, of a translation of various experience into wisdom and beauty. And college commencement is a symbol of the commencement of the world.

Following Professor Lovett's address, Alice Vinton Waite, professor of English language and composition and dean of the college, presented the candidates for bachelor of arts to Miss Pendleton, who bestowed the degrees. There were 351 seniors who received this degree. Louise S. MacDowell, professor of physics, presented the 15 candidates for the degree of master of arts.

Awards of Prizes

Announcement was made of the award of the Billings Prize for ex-

cellence in the practice and theory of music to Margaret G. Mullen of Brockton, Mass. The prize was established some 20 years ago from the Billings estate by R. C. Minns, one of the executors of the estate.

The John Masfield prize for excellence in prose writing was awarded to Frances S. Keely of Kearsley, W. Va. The prize, which takes the form of autographed copies of Mr. Masfield's works, was established in 1915, after the poet's enthusiasm for student work was aroused by a visit to the college. The Masfield prize for excellence in verse writing was not given this year.

The Erasmus history prize was won by Alice E. K. Wood of Rochester, N. Y. The title of her paper is "Fragments from the Early History of the Muscovy Company—1553-1597." The Davenport Prize for excellence in reading and speaking went to Louise Thayer of Paterson, N. J. This award was established by George H. Davenport of Boston, vice-president of the board of trustees.

Immediately following the commencement exercises, the trustees and alumnae of the college entertained the graduating class at a luncheon in Alumnae Hall. As speakers at the luncheon, Mrs. F. Mason North of Madison, N. J., one of the 12 living members of the class of 1879, Wellesley's first class, as well as a member of the board of trustees, represented both her class and the trustees.

Seniors Entertained
Bishop Stearly of Newark, N. J., spoke in behalf of the fathers of the seniors. Mrs. Marie W. Potter, author of the semi-centennial pageant, and newly-elected president of the Alumnae Association, represented the Alumnae Association; standing for the College Faculty, was Prof. Adeline Hayes, retiring head of the department of Latin; Miss Helen Quigley, of Lock Haven, Pa., president of the Senior class spoke for the seniors.

The annual meeting of the Wellesley Student Aid Society was also held this afternoon. Tonight the senior class banquet will be given in Alumnae Hall, and later the alumnae will gather for an informal reunion. Dr. Katherine L. Bates, retiring professor of English literature, will address the meeting. Motion pictures of the semi-centennial celebration will be shown.

DRY ACTIVITIES SHOW PROGRESS

New Washington Director
Begins Campaign in
Nation's Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 16—The increasing activity in federal official circles in dealing with violators of the prohibition law is reflected in the campaign being undertaken by the local authorities in an effort to take away the reproach of lawbreaking in the national capital.

One of the first acts of Frederick A. Penning, the new commissioner of the District of Columbia, has been to lay plans for dealing with bootleggers. He has let it be known that he intends to be vigilant and vigorous.

Peyton Gordon, the District Attorney, announced yesterday that his office was planning to expedite action in the 600 cases now pending in the police courts and that thereafter new cases would be handled as promptly as possible. The entire situation has been gone over by the District Attorney, his two assistants and the local judges, who are now prepared to deal with the liquor cases in such a way as to prevent the docket from again becoming crowded.

One of the causes of delay has been the shifting of prohibition agents whose testimony is needed. Such agents will be summoned to come to Washington in order to help the District officials in their attempt to get rid of the pending cases.

Much has been said about the courts being unable to cope with the condition caused by prohibition law violators. Efforts are now being made to prove that the course of justice cannot be stayed by any such conspiracy methods.

LONDON WITNESSES BIG ENGINEERING FEAT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 16—The biggest engineering feat ever attempted on the river Thames was commenced today when the complete span of the new Waterloo bridge which has been built up on the top of the old one was lifted bodily into the air prior to being lowered inch by inch toward its position on the bed which had been prepared for it.

The span which is being moved is 280 feet long and weighs 500 tons. It is expected that the task will be completed some time tomorrow.

BOSTON MEMORIAL PROPOSED

Mayor Curley in letters to Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, and J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, proposes the building by next year of a great auditorium in Boston as a tribute to the soldiers of all wars. The Mayor would have the dedication of the imposing structure a feature in connection with Boston's celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

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SARGENT PLEADS
SUPPORT OF LAWAmerican Attorney-General
Gets Honorary Degree
From Tufts College

"I hope and believe that the influence of the colleges and the college educated, with all the force of their ever increasing numbers, will be exerted to strengthen and perpetuate the reign of law and order, religiously and devoutly observed and obeyed," said John G. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, at the conclusion of his address at Tufts College graduation exercises yesterday.

Mr. Sargent, who is a member of the class of '87 at Tufts, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and on behalf of 10 other recipients of honorary degrees spoke in part as follows:

The men and women who are to be useful, who are to make our country an increasingly better place to live in, must have, in addition to knowledge and intellectual power, the courage, perseverance and self-denial to grant to others the treatment asked from them, or better.

Regards for Others' Rights
The college trained citizen who is best qualified to do his part in the work of life has learned not only the facts, the literature, the culture which the curriculum furnishes, but he has been helped to see more and more clearly the usefulness, the necessity of a constant regard for the rights of others. He has become more and more devout worshiper at the shrine of truth and justice; sees and feels the duty of so ordering his conduct that there will be no necessity for steps on the part of anyone to compel him to observe the rules of society.

He will study and analyze those rules, carefully consider their effects, take a lively interest in their formulation from time to time as the needs, the capacity, the possessions, the conditions and opportunities of society increase and change, but all the time he will be engaged under the rules as they are.

Leadership Through Example
And, by his example and influence and his greater powers of persuasion, he will bring others to the same way of thinking and acting.
In the times to come, as conveniences, comforts and luxuries multiply and are more easily attainable, I fear it may become harder to keep in mind that what costs nothing is worth nothing. To realize that though we can get and have things our forebears did not, could not have, in order to continue in the possession and enjoyment of those material advantages we must work ever and ever harder, must be increasingly vigilant, for the maintenance of the institutions of law and order, only under which our great national development has been possible.

COMMENCEMENT
EXERCISES AT M. A. C.Governor Fuller and Dr. E.
W. Allen the Speakers

AMHERST, Mass., June 16 (Special)—Research into plant and animal life, into agricultural finance and the uses of agricultural products, are one of the most prolific agencies for the advancement of civilization that the races possess, Dr. E. W. Allen, chief of the office of experiment stations in the United States Department of Agriculture, who was commencement speaker at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here this afternoon, told a gathering of 500 seniors, professors and their friends.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, the first Governor to graduate at the college, remarked that he could conceive no educational institution that offered a greater opportunity for service than this one. Three degrees of master of science, 79 of bachelor of science and one of bachelor of vocational agriculture were granted today. Prof. W. F. Powers of Wesleyan, a graduate of Clark College, has been appointed professor of physics here, according to an announcement from the trustees.

Prizes and scholarships for the year were awarded as follows: The Grinnell first prize of \$25 for technical work rating better than 80 per cent. went to G. H. Ward '25 of Englewood, N. J. Andrew W. Love of Auburn, Mass., took the second prize of \$15, and Leland L. Currier of Middlehead, the third prize of \$15. The Hills botanical first prize of \$20 went to Mabel M. McMaister '26 of Ashburnham; the second prize to P. W. Baker '27 of Amherst.

The scholarships for the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture for next year were awarded to the following: \$300 each to P. J. Davenport '26 of Shelburne Falls, and Ray G. Smiley '26 of Worcester; and \$200 each to C. H. Parsons of North Amherst and H. E. Pickens '27 of Stoneham. The Allan Leon Pond memorial medal for excellence in football went to H. J. Marx of Holyoke. The John of last year's team. The Southern Alumni baseball cup for the most helpful member of the present baseball team went to J. B. Temple '26 of Shelburne Falls.

The Academics conspicuous service trophy was awarded to E. J. Corwin '25 of Winthrop. For the best original one-act play approved by the Roister Doister Society, a first prize of \$15 went to Dorothy Leonard '28 of West Springfield, and second prize to Mary T. Boyd '26 of Jacksonville, Fla.

COLLEGE FARM
EDITORS TO MEET

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13 (Special correspondence)—Agricultural college editors from many states will meet in Raleigh, July 7 to 9, for the convention of the American Association for Excellent Meat Service.

You are recommended to shop at HAMMETT'S

tion of Agricultural College Editors. Participants are expected from Alabama, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Virginia, Georgia, the District of Columbia, Colorado, Maryland, Florida and New Jersey.

NEW WAGE SCALE
FOR MILLINERSMinimum Rate of \$13 Week
for Women and Girls

A new minimum rate of \$13 week for women and girls employed in the millinery industry will become effective on July 1. This rate, provided in a decree entered by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, is based on the recommendations of the wage board of the millinery trades, which was session during the winter.

This board combined in its scope the work of the former wage board for wholesale and retail millinery trades, and, in addition, included establishments engaged in the manufacture of flowers and feathers. The purpose of combining the boards was to simplify administrative procedure by having a single decree for several branches. The convening of the wage board gave opportunity for a revision of existing rates.

The new decree establishes a minimum wage for employees who have reached the age of 19 and have been employed in the occupation at least four seasons of 16 weeks each, including two spring seasons of two fall seasons; or in the case of employees whose work is not of seasonal character, at least 10 years. For learners and apprentices special minimum rates ranging from \$6 to \$12 a week, according to age, are provided.

ESSEX COUNTY GIRL
SCOUTS IN CONTESTFirst Annual Rally to be
Held in Danvers

DANVERS, Mass., June 16 (Special)—At least 11 troops of Girl Scouts are expected to be represented today from all sections of the county, at the first annual Girl Scouts rally which will be held here late this afternoon.

The program will be featured by a demonstration work in five competitive contests, which will include a fire lighting contest, a relay race, signaling contest, knot tying contest and chariot race. Two girls from each troop will participate in the fire lighting contest; the winner to be determined by the minimum time required to hold a kettle of water.

Miss Helen Potter of Boston, director of the eastern division of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, will preside at the rally, and will accept the regular opening exercises on behalf of inspection, pledge of allegiance to the flag, "Star-Spangled Banner," scout promise and scout law. About 18 other scout officers are expected from various sections of the county.

GOVERNOR ATTENDING
COLLEGE GRADUATIONS

Governor Fuller is on a 10-day trip through Massachusetts attending various college and advanced school commencements as well as the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Beverly and the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Stoneham. Today the Governor will arrive at Holy Cross College, Worcester.

This evening and tomorrow will be passed in Charlestown at the various ceremonies connected with the bicentennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is expected he will be in Malden Saturday night and on Monday in his office in the State House followed by trips to Newburyport Tuesday and Worcester on Wednesday.

OLD WAYLAND HOME SOLD

One of the largest residential properties in Wayland, on Main Street, known as "Greenways," has been conveyed to Frank C. Paine of Weston and Boston. The farmhouse, considered the oldest house standing in this township, dates back to about 1700, and contains many of the early New England features carefully preserved and restored.

MOTHITE

A new discovery for the protection of fur, clothes, etc., from the destructive moth. Entirely odorless. A 2/6 tin may save you pounds. Obtainable only from FUR RENOVATING COMPANY, specialists in Fur Restoration & Repair, 38 Chesapeake, London, E.C.

Note the Curve. A COLLAR THAT REALLY FITS! Kent's Self-Adjusting Collars fit snugly over the collarbone and save you money for the tie to slip round easily. All leading drapers stock in 1/2 sizes.

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Airplane View of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Scene of Commencement Exercises Where 584 Graduates Received Degrees.

BROOKS-BRYCE
PRIZE AWARDEDPhillips-Exeter Academy
Pupil Writes the Best Essay
on Friendly Relations

John King Fairbank of Sioux Falls, S. D., a pupil of the Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., has been awarded the prize in the interscholastic Anglo-American prize essay contest conducted by the Brooks-Bryce Foundation to promote understanding and friendly relations between the United States and England.

John E. J. Fanshawe of New York, director-general of the foundation, who is in Boston to promote the work of the foundation, presented the prize to the young winner on Saturday. This consisted of a £100 note, a round trip to England on the Anchor Line steamer "California," and a handsome illuminated scroll on which the facts of his triumph are inscribed.

It is stated that the award was made to him because of "his deep appreciation of the ideas involved, as witnessed in his essay, and that he may get still a deeper insight into the enduring reason why there should be complete understanding and friendly relations between the United States and the British Empire."

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TECH AWARDS
584 DEGREESDr. Stratton Presents Diplomas
to Large Graduating
Class at Commencement

Dupont Court was the scene of commencement exercises at Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon when 584 candidates for degrees received their diplomas from Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute.

More than 3000 relatives and friends of the graduating class were massed about three sides of the court. Members of the faculty and the seniors were in academic dress for the third time in the history of the institute. The procession started from the lobby beneath the dome and moved across the main court between masses of pink and white rhododendrons. The 101st Engineers Band played as the procession entered Dupont Court and the seniors took their place before the platform to receive their degrees.

The invocation was by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, after which Charles A. Coffin, LL.D., former president of the General Electric Company, addressed the graduating class. Of the 584 degrees awarded, 458 were for Bachelor of Science, 106 Master of Science, five for Master of Architecture, six for Doctor of Science, and nine Doctor of Philosophy. Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, commanding officer First Corps Area,

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Fibrous Plaster, Modeling, Wood and Stone Work, a speciality.

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Repairs, alterations and repairs by best of skilled workmen at lowest charges. Inventor of the famous Tudor Bag. Price list free.

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F. H. W. productions cover the whole range of the family's footwear needs, and behind every shoe we sell is our 50 years' reputation.

If there is no F. H. W. branch near you, send a post-card for the new catalogue to Freeman, Hardy & Willis, 108 Rutland Street, Leicester, England.

Ladies' Shoes from 8/11 to 21/-.
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Rectory Grove, London, S. W. 4, England

United States Army, addressed the seniors and awarded commissions in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Dr. Stratton, Dean Henry P. Talbot and members of the faculty held a reception in Walker Memorial Hall immediately after the graduation exercises. This evening the seniors will have their promenade at Walker Memorial, the final event of commencement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
PORTRAITS FOR BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The gift to Brown University of the collection of portraits and engravings of George Washington, gathered by Dr. George Loring Porter of the class of 1859, was announced today in connection with the university's commencement week activities.

The collection, now on view in the John Hay Library, is said to be one of the best of its kind in existence. Some of the engravings are extremely rare. They include the work of American, English, Italian, French and Spanish artists. The gift will be made formally tomorrow by the children of Dr. Porter.

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Positive Clarity

of "Vedette" enamel will make your spirit redecoration give pleasure by its results.

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are clean and stay clean unaffected by any atmosphere.

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HIGHWAY CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN
IS URGED BY MAINE GOVERNORMayors and Chairmen of Selectmen Asked to Help in Making
Roads More Attractive by Removal of Advertising
Signs, Rubbish and Random Brush.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 16 (Special)—Removal from the roads of advertising signs, rubbish and random brush, to make the highways of the State more attractive to summer visitors, is urged by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in a letter sent to the mayors of other Maine cities, and the chairmen of the boards of selectmen of every town in the State. He says:

Million people will come to Maine this summer, drawn by our recreational delights. They will spend nearly \$100,000,000 within the confines of our State, and help, directly or indirectly, the welfare of every citizen of Maine. We are properly concerned that they should enjoy the time they spend with us here in order that they may return for longer and longer stays, and bring their friends behind them. And, finally, in many instances, become permanent residents of our State.

They do not come to Maine to read our signboards or to see the rubbish heaps which sometimes exist along our roads, but they come to enjoy the marvelous beauties of nature which are here spread out with such a lavish hand.

In the communities which you represent you comprise the entire organized territory of the State of Maine, and if, in your community, nature is not marred by the degrading hand of man, we shall be sure that Maine is growing ever more beautiful and attractive to our visitors from all over the wide world.

With this in mind I am enclosing an abstract of the laws relating to the guardianship of our roads from signs and rubbish and random brush, and shall personally appreciate whatever service you can render to the State of Maine in preserving the great trust of the natural beauties of our State which have been placed within your care.

Another letter has gone from the Governor's office to the state highway

police calling attention to that provision of the public laws of 1925, which requires the state highway police to remove all signs, billboards, panels, placards, posters, notices or other advertising devices, which obstruct the clear view of the highways or prevent their safe use.

PRINCETON '25 CLASS
SETS HIGH RECORD

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16 (AP)—The board of trustees of Princeton University in annual meeting yesterday endorsed the recommendation of the faculty for the conferring of 365 degrees to Princeton seniors. Only 17 members, or 4 per cent of the class, will fail to receive diplomas. This is a small figure compared to preceding years, 40 having failed in 1924 and 52 in 1923.

It was also announced that the 17 failures would have the opportunity of a re-examination next June in an effort to receive their diplomas.

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Hose, full fashioned and strong like any
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30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
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205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212,
213, 214, 215,

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

A Border of Herbs Makes an Old-Fashioned Garden

A SUNNY border set out with old-fashioned herbs, much frequented by birds and bees, will be like the gardens that used to flourish in bygone days, long before gorgeous flowers were imported from foreign countries. Few are familiar with the herbs carefully tended hundreds of years ago in well-beloved gardens. The very names of these plants, beautiful, soft-sounding words, mean little or nothing to us. There are rosemary, basil, valerian, aniseed, hyssop, coriander, dill, tansy, caraway, borage, and lavender. Some of them Shakespeare knew well. No doubt with Ann Hathaway he enjoyed a thrifty kitchen garden, there meditated and thought out ideas for his plays. He tells us, "Here's rosemary, that's for remembrance." "I know a bank where the wild thyme blows." "Here's flowers for you, hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram." Peppery in his diary mentions a tansy pie, a coarsely flavored herb that modern taste ignores completely. In fact the modern demand for herbs is met by mint, parsley, sage, dill, and other herbs equally valuable in cooking that the French make use of and cultivate assiduously in their herb plots.

Appropos of herbs, Kipling sings a little ditty:

Alfalfa and marigold,
Basil, rocket, valerian,
Yervain, dittany, cat-mint,
Cousin, melilot, rose of the sun,
Anything green that grew out of the ground
Was an excellent herb to our fathers
Of old.

Two of the old herbs that are noticeable for their beautiful fragrance, making the garden a joy that outlives the summer, are lemon thyme and lavender. Lemon thyme carries its fragrance in its tiny, gentle leaves, although it has a dainty, purple flower. To a garden lover, no more enjoyable sight can be had than a full stand of thyme swaying in the warm sun, and breeze winging its sweetness abroad, bees and birds vocal with delight. Dried, this herb is delightful in potpourri.

But of all the herbs, lavender has

the strongest appeal. Its purple spikes are lovely mixed with other blooms, and dried they impart their sweet clean odor to the family linen. Then the blossoms have a commercial value, being used by manufacturing perfumers, and worth about 20 cents an ounce.

The best for this purpose is Lavender Vera. The plants, which need a sunny spot, light soil, and moderate watering, come to maturity in three years, although they produce flowers before then. Lavender grows readily from slips taken in June. Being a perennial, this herb grows to a great size, but in the colder climates needs winter protection.

A few years ago a woman with a bungalow and good-sized lot on a

motor highway on the Pacific slope, staked a tea house which she called Lavender Lodge because of the great lavender plants in her garden as large around as barrels. Motorists stopping for refreshments were glad to buy some of the fragrant lavender spikes, so there were always tempting little bunches ready at hand. She had so many blooms she was able to dry a quantity and put them up in little net sacks. These also sold well. For her lavender sticks she received 50 cents apiece. These dainty things are made in the shape of a doll's parasol folded, being composed of the thin stalks of the lavender bound together with violet baby ribbon and filled with the dried flowers. They retain their fragrance a long time.

Any woman having a garden and some leisure would find the cultivation of lavender quite a profitable side line. Gift shops make a good channel through which to dispose of lavender sachets and sticks.

Slaying the Dragon of House Accounts

OCASIONALLY a group of individuals living together keep accounts simply and satisfactorily. Women who teach, write, have editorial positions, or work in a black-and-white checked cover. Every page in it is sacred to house accounts.

Facing pages were devoted to one week, and were ruled off and dated, and arranged by days. Moreover, the initial of each girl appeared under every day of the week. Different classifications of expenditure headed the columns, such as food, ice, milk, telephone, light, gas, rent, service and miscellaneous. Then there was a column called individual's total, and one reserved for the grand total. Whatever "K" spent for ice, or food, or miscellaneous, was put in the column on the line opposite her name. Her total for the day was entered opposite her name also.

Each girl was responsible for entering the amounts she spent for the house, and she was given credit for the same on her weekly bill.

Monthly Bills Paid by Check

The monthly bills were kept separately and disposed of quickly with the reckoning at the end of the first week of each month. They were usually divided up, different women offering to pay different ones by check, all depending upon the convenience of their checking accounts. Of course, each woman was given credit on her weekly balance for whatever bill she paid.

The method of housekeeping followed facilitated this system. Each got her own breakfast, when she was ready for it, washed her own dishes and made her own bed before leaving for work. Someone volunteered to shop for dinner. Someone else volunteered to help prepare it and clean up afterward. The shopper was told how many would be in for dinner and if plans changed during the day, she was reached by telephone at her place of employment and informed of it.

Guests were always welcome if the shopper and cook knew in time to prepare. Noses are counted carefully in these community schemes because food is bought for the occasion in hand and no one has time for the careful preparation and use of leftovers.

On mornings when the laundress or the cleaning woman was due, she let herself in with the key provided for her. The money had to be left for her day's work. It was also the business of the shopper of the night before to have food and laundry supplies on hand for her.

Because all the workers had checking accounts they found the method explained a simpler one in which to manage their finances than to have a house purse into which they all put the same amount of money each week. In fact, they had tried that and the purse was never around when they wanted it. They found themselves borrowing from it in emergencies and forgetting to pay back what they owed, and in order to get the right change for the laundress and the washer, they often had to lend to the purse, which didn't simplify matters.

So, as we have said, each opened her purse and spent for the house on mornings when the laundress or the cleaning woman was due, she let herself in with the key provided for her. The money had to be left for her day's work. It was also the business of the shopper of the night before to have food and laundry supplies on hand for her.

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fusion was avoided by the following system: Each woman spent for the house money from her own purse. There was a very important notebook, bound in paper boards, and a black-and-white checked cover. Every page in it was sacred to house accounts.

Facing pages were devoted to one week, and were ruled off and dated, and arranged by days. Moreover, the initial of each girl appeared under every day of the week. Different classifications of expenditure headed the columns, such as food, ice, milk, telephone, light, gas, rent, service and miscellaneous. Then there was a column called individual's total, and one reserved for the grand total. Whatever "K" spent for ice, or food, or miscellaneous, was put in the column on the line opposite her name. Her total for the day was entered opposite her name also.

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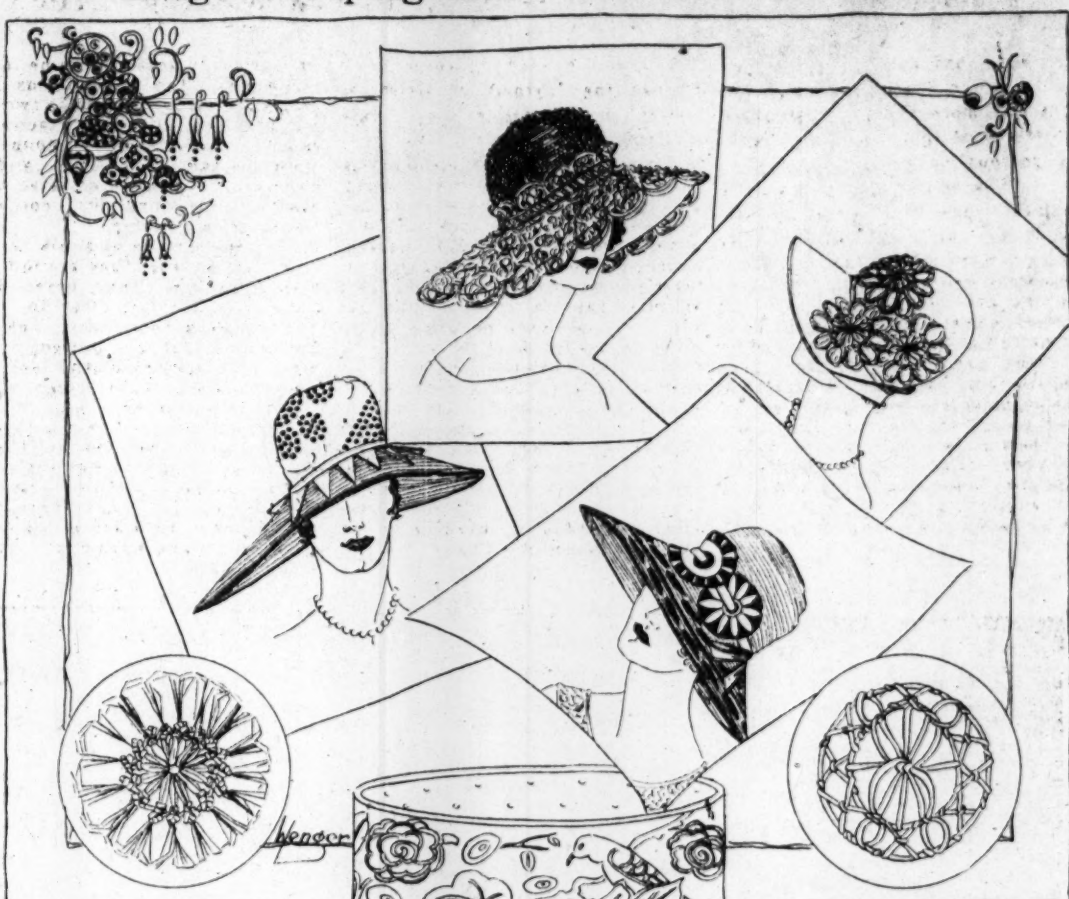
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Large Drooping Hats Amateurs Can Make



With the Summer Season Has Entered Again the Large Drooping Hat, Giving a Picturesque Softness to Faces and Costumes Which is Appealing as an Occasional Change From the Severities of the Popular Sports Clothes. The Hats Pictured Are Not Too Difficult for the Clever Amateur to Make Herself.

As the occasion demanded, it was up to each girl to give herself credit for what she had paid out. This distributed the bookkeeping.

It was usually found that the reckoning at the end of the week was eagerly conducted by the girl who had spent the most money. She was interested because she had something coming back to her. She would be heard singing out joyfully, "Sally, you owe me \$2.75; Alice, you owe me \$4.30 (you shopped only once this week); you owe Mildred \$2.45, too."

Anyone belonging to a community family, made up of three or four independent incomes, may well try this system of community house accounting. It distributes the detail, it keeps a clear record of expenses and it supplies a safe basis for a sane budget for the following year. Spend, but keep track. It's the only way.

Forwarding Mail

If when away for a few weeks one leaves home or flat in charge of a servant or of a very busy friend, it is often difficult to get letters forwarded. The writer has devised the useful method of getting a book of adhesive luggage labels and of writing on the fly leaf the dates on which letters are to be posted to her at specified places, as she moves about. These instructions might run, "April 15 to 21, London, May 8 to 21, Bath, and so on."

Then she writes the full addresses of the various destinations on the adhesive labels, filling out with each address the same number of them as there are likely to be letters for forwarding in that period of time. All the person has to do who is in charge of remailing her correspondence is to tear off the slip after consulting the dates, and stick it slantwise across the old address. The automatic machine gives the minimum of trouble. The maid or friend has no new address to copy, no old one to scratch out. Without pen or pencil or paste she can forward the mail by merely sticking on the slips.

ALL THE NEWS OF GARDENING

Written by practical gardeners who live with plants the year round. A request will bring you a free copy of America's "Only ALL-GARDENING MAGAZINE." Six months for \$1. GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, 256-17 Fifth Avenue, New York

HOSE THAT WEAR FOR THOSE WHO CARE. For Men and Women. "Ask your merchant if he has them"—if he hasn't, please write direct to the factory. ATTIX HOSIERY MILLS, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Two Months' Protection from MOSQUITOES. Sanitar's gentle odor of fresh flowers, so delightful to humans, is very repulsive to mosquitoes. They give it a wide berth. Sanitar works 24 hours a day. Costs only \$1.00 per bottle. Try it one week. If it is as we claim send us your money. Exceptional proposition for agents.

THE MILLINGTON COMPANY, 60 High St., Boston, Mass.

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NUYENS GRENADINE. A Supreme Sweet Flavoring. Made and bottled in France since 1892. The secret of many a housewife's desserts lies in the use of Grenadine. Simple, ordinary, home made puddings and pastries become as delectable as the confections of a French pastry cook, when sweetened with a little Grenadine. Insist on NUYENS and avoid substitutes of flavored sugar and artificial coloring matter. At all grocers. Write for free Booklet C of recipes. B. B. DORF & CO., Sole Agents, 247 Park Ave., New York

Lucille Buhl. Cleansing Cream. A delightful cleansing cream that cleans the skin more thoroughly than soap and water. Indispensable to the motorist traveler for removing embedded dust and refreshing the skin. In convenient tubes. Order today and we will send you a tube by mail for 55c, postage prepaid. Special offer—6 tubes for \$3.00.

LUCILLE BUEL, Inc., 2 West 45th St., New York City. Or write to New York at B. ALTMAN & CO., FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., 5th Ave., 5th Ave.

CROSBY UNDERWEAR COMPANY, 302 Fifth Avenue, New York City

has a smart touch. Little tabs of it with pointed ends are allowed to hang down on the brim.

Appliqués of Cut Felt and Kid. The other garden hat is ornamented with a design of cut felt. Circulars of cut felt as well as leaves of cut out and either appliquéd or sewed on the frame. Then another or in felt is cut out, in some conventional motif, and fastened on the already attached. Parts of the felt hats come in very conveniently for such decorating. There are always good pieces in even the best and most torn felt hats.

The same hat can also be painted with an enamel. The best way to do it is to use a stencil pattern. If you cannot buy just what you desire, make a design you like on an oiled paper, cut it out and use this for a stencil.

Single large flower or bunches of all flowers are also being seen on the edge of the brim, forming the trimming. The majority of these flowers are made out of kid or a fine felt-like material.

One of the hats is at all impressive for the skillful amateur and they all have an air of distinction about them and are in the light of fashion.

Enforcing Silence

Devices for the enforcement of silence are little pieces of wood, cut wide shaped, 1 1/3 inches long, 1 in wide and 1/4 of an inch thick at the most imposing ends. With them, they are used to silence the hat of the wind when it knocks on the doors or rattles the windows of heels or automobiles. Rim squeaks as rattling bumpers are shamed in taciturnity. Furniture which falls on uneven legs, radiators which gumble and pound because they cut and find the floor on all sides, and implements with unsteady bases may be restored to well-bred equanimity. Artists can tighten the canvas stretchers, beauties secure their mirrors at the right tilt, and muffle the telephone bell and without cat's paw cut off the entries and exits of mice.

He wedges are made of a soft and clinging wood, which, unlike the vespers of a cat, have no scratch ironicalness. They do, however, dig to surfaces by means of a high hole which grips. This hole is the patented feature of the wedge and is extraordinarily effective in giving security of lodgment.

The very large hat in the lower left-hand corner is made with a brim of one of the popular straws or braids, and the crown is felt. To give time to the hat, color is introduced in the crown. Holes are punched in the felt, forming a design. The pattern can be applied with the transfer print. A lining is put in the hat in a contrasting shade which

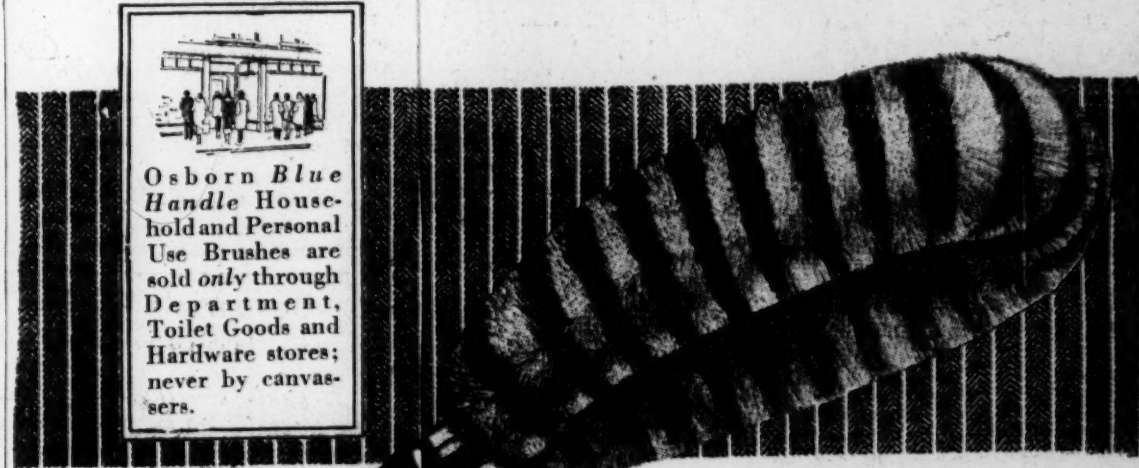
The Rewards of Business

A LARGE corporation in New Jersey has been investigating among its own employees the attitude of women toward business life. It employs 3700 women, in return for whose work it pays wages but also gives opportunities for many popular forms of recreation. The salaries of the majority range between \$45 and \$60 a week. The lowest paid is \$30, the highest \$140. Among 87 women in one department, 75 said that they would continue a business connection even if they were financially independent of it. They felt also that such an experience is one which every girl should have for a period before marrying because at its close she is a better manager of her home.

It was found that almost all the workers live on a budget and have a clear conception of what commodities cost. When asked the yearly income necessary for a young couple starting married life in or near New York, the majority mentioned amounts approximating \$3500, although \$2000 and \$10,000 both had their advocates. The writer frequently has observed that when women are asked in what lie the gains to character in a business career the answers include, as they did in this case, knowledge, experience, self-confidence, courage, stability, poise, but ignore a quality which seems to her uppermost in the woman of professional experience—sympathy in the sense of companionship. The acquisition of this trait, or what may better be called this perception makes, a very fine thing of life, whether it is led outside or inside the home.

An Ideal Dress for the Business Woman

Marion Stehlik has designed what she calls the ideal dress for business women. It has been named the Miss Robinson Crusoe dress. It was shown at an exhibition of autumn models by Chic Mayer in the Garment Center Building, New York, and excited great interest when worn by Miss Frances Goodrich in the "Show-Off." It is made of Molly-O crepe in black and has a long waist line and box-pleated skirt. The sleeves are of elbow length; the collar returns to the old Buster-Brown lines and is fashioned of white crepe as are the cuffs.



Osborn Blue Handle Household and Personal Use Brushes are sold only through Department, Toilet Goods and Hardware stores; never by canvassers.

This Osborn Clothes Brush Serves You As No Other Can

Osborn Blue Handle Household Brushes are becoming a housekeeping necessity, because they are made to serve.

They serve so well that hundreds and thousands of women buy no brushes but Osborn.

One woman tells another how much better Osborn Household Brushes are, and so the circle grows and grows.

The extra cleaning efficiency of this Osborn Clothes Brush is due to the quality graduated bristles—short and stiff near the handle to remove spots, and longer and softer at the end to gather lint and dust. It is curved just right to fit the lines of garments.

It is also made for tapestry and upholstered furniture.

Like all Osborn Brushes, it comes to you clean and fresh in the Osborn dust-proof container.

Buy it alone, or as one of the three famous Osborn Good Housekeeping Assortments which are so much in demand.

Look for the Blue Handle—it is the sure sign of better brushes.

Osborn Blue Handle Brushes are sold only through reliable merchants everywhere—never by house to house canvassers. Write for booklet illustrating and describing the complete line.

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Safety Money Belts, charming colors. \$1.50 up. Passport Pockets to match. \$1.00 up. Pullman Billfolds and Mailbags. \$2.00 up. Leatherette pin sets (black). \$2.00 and \$3.00. Shining Leather Cufflinks. \$1.00 up. and removable with pillow. \$1.50 up. Sent postpaid on receipt of check or money order.

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and you will go on using it. As good as shoe polish can be made today. Colors: black and white only. White for all colored shoes, sneakers, leather furniture, etc. Sold in cartons with six tubes containing about 35 grams. Price per carton one dollar, four shillings or five francs. Price per tube 25c. In any part of the world. When ordering, state if six tubes of black, six of white or three of each color are desired. Enclose remittance with order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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Fine Underwear at "Maker-to-Wearer" Prices

These dainty garments, made of fine Crosey, Nainsook and trimmed with real Irish edging, are offered to you at maker-to-wearer prices. Best or Steep-in (as illustrated) and \$1.00. \$1.00 for each garment. Order through resident agents or direct from.

Local Representatives WANTED. Various territories are still open. Send for complete catalog of garments in Silk, Viscose, Crepe and children's underwear, and our agents' proposition. CROSBY UNDERWEAR COMPANY, 302 Fifth Avenue, New York City

THE HOME FORUM

The Two American Critical Fables

IN THE "Augustan Age" of our classical literature there once flourished a man of letters who was also professor of modern languages at Harvard, first editor of the Atlantic Monthly, minister to the Court of St. James's, poet, and critic. In the latter role, however, much of his contemporary intellectualia profess to pass him by, he still stands first among those who have practiced the art in this new world. Across the water, at least, there is no doubt about the enduring quality of "My Study Windows" and "Among My Books," and in our own country there are still some who do not ask, "Who now reads Lowell?" Yet one cannot but wonder how many in our generation allow themselves the experience of being diverted by that other earlier work which brought him into wide prominence; which made no pretense of being formal interpretation of a writer, a type or a tendency, but which applied in a highly original fashion one of the most ancient forms of critical appreciation or (depreciation), the "essay" in verse. I refer, of course, to "A Fable for Critics," as he chose to call his American version of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Hudibrastic in its openly whimsical rhymed couplets, and setting forth with shrewd badinage the nature of his fellow-American authors—including himself.

Some eighteen of his contemporaries, most of them permanent luminaries of greater or less magnitude in the American literary firmament, Lowell sketches rapidly in free-swinging lines. Here is Emerson who comes first, whose rich words, every one

Are like gold nails in temples to—hang rich trophies on—
A Greek head on right Yankee shoulders, whose range
Has Olympus for one pole, for other the Exchange;
A Plotinus-Montaigne, where the Egyptian's gold, and
And the Gascon's shrewd wit cheek-by-jowl coexist.

Then,
There is Bryant, as quiet, as cool, and as dignified,
As a smooth, silent iceberg, that never is melted,
Save by reflection 't is kindled o' nights
With a semblance of flame by the chill Northern Lights.

After drawing some fine discriminating parallels between him and Thomson and Cowper, he gives Bryant just praise:
He is almost the one of your poets that knows
How much grace, strength, and dignity lie in repose;
If he sometimes falls short, he is too wise to mar
His thought's modest fulness by going too far.
(I would be well if your authors should all make a trial

There is Lowell, whose string
Parnassus to climb
With a whole bale of ismated together with rhyme,
He might get on alone, spite of amble and boulder,
But he can't with that bundle of his on his shoulders.
The top of the hill he will ne'er come nigh reaching
Till he learns the distinction wit singing and preaching;
His lyre has some chords that would ring pretty well
But he'd rather by half make a rum of the shell,
And rattle away till he's o' as Methusalem.
At the head of a march to th' last new Jerusalem.

Was ever such a gallery of author's pictures erected with so judiciously and humorous a touch? Never before, I believe, and ever since—until three years ago distinguished member of the same distinguished family, herself one of the foremost American poets and critics of our time, without warning and anonymously produced "A Fable for Critics" on precisely the same model brought up to date.

Acknowledging her indebtedness and inspiration even in her similarly rhymed preface printed as prose, she presents to us in three thousand lines no less than twenty-one portraits of present-day poets.

There's Frost with his blubbery pastures and hills,
He's a foggy benignity wanders in space
With a stray wisp of moonlight just touching his face.

Of E. A. Robinson she thinks it "odd" for him "to scamp!"
Experience and contact, to live in a hollow
Between the four winds and perpetual fallow
The back draughts of air from swift forward motion.

Carl Sandburg
Of a loveliness no man has seen, and a might,
A great flowing power of words to express
Its hugeness and littleness.

But,
It may weary his readers to see a true poet
Who apparently has not the listless to
And so burdens his beauty with wild propaganda.

In the midst of the roll-call of living poets, men and women, she conjures up a full-length characterization of herself.

Conceive if you can an electrical storm
Of a softness and fury surpassing
Despite her traducers, there's always a heart
Hid away in her poems for the seeking
Beneath silvery surfaces cunningly fashioned
To baffle coarse prying, it waits for the touch
Of a man who takes surface only as such.

With a hand more prodigal than her more decorous predecessor she then proceeds to demonstrate the very qualities which she has portrayed in herself, as she launches saliently after ally of say, brilliant appraisal of her contemporaries. T. S. Eliot is contrasted in detail with Ezra Pound, in lines which beat with inexorable alternation; Vachel Lindsay, the Undermeyer, Sara Teasdale and Edna St. Vincent Millay, and all that we should expect to find are here. The work is an exuberant jeu d'esprit, but it is far more. She cannot or does not choose to sustain the tone of sly thrust and badinage, but plunges often into profound analysis of the types of poetry variously represented by the several exponents. Where for example in verse criticism can we find such imaginative conceptions as this interpretation of Sandburg's half-realized aim:

This turgid coil
Is the crawling of glaciers, the upheave of hills,
The process of making and change, the huge spills

Of what virtue there is in self-denial).

So, one after another the wraps pass in review.

There is Whittier, whose sweat strains the straight-breasted heart the Quaker apart. . . . All honor and praise to the ratharted bard
Who was true to the Voice whence service was hard.

There is Hawthorne, with genius shrinking and rare
That you hardly at first see the strength that is there;
He's a John Bunyan Pouqué, a ritan Tieck.

Cooper, Margaret Fuller, Poe and others now less well remembered each received due characterization, but none so sympathetic as his find so beloved—Longfellow.

Had Theocritus written in English, not Greek,
I believe that his exquisite she would scarce change a line
In that rare, tender, virgin-like-as-toral Evangeline.

That's not anachronism nor modern its place is apart
Where time has no sway, in the realm of pure Art,
'Tis a shrine of retreat from Eth's hubbub and strife
As quiet and chaste as the auror's own life.

Toward the end he reserves a place for himself.

There is Lowell, whose string Parnassus to climb
With a whole bale of ismated together with rhyme,
He might get on alone, spite of amble and boulder,
But he can't with that bundle of his on his shoulders.

The top of the hill he will ne'er come nigh reaching
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This turgid coil
Is the crawling of glaciers, the upheave of hills,
The process of making and change, the huge spills

Of watersheds seeking their oceans, the miracle
Of creeping continuance?

More learned and earnest is this "Fable" of our own day, more controversial, more militant, thoroughly expressive of that positive, crusading personality which produced it. But comparisons of the two are perhaps ungracious. When we consider the range of reading, the mastery of work of those many contemporary writers, of the nineteenth century and the twentieth—the critical power, and the faculty of maintaining such ready and often brilliant expression of that most difficult art, the fair judgment of contemporaries, we must accord both poems an honored place apart by themselves. For they are really general and I cannot but believe that they constitute at least part of the answer to the question, Have we an original American criticism?

P. K.

It is easy enough to reproduce in English the rhythms of Heine or Goethe, but impossible to reproduce a Homeric hexameter. We have largely lost the sense of quantity. Our stress accent is very strong. Our individual words are short and abrupt, our vowel sounds thin and unsonorous. Our ears are unaccustomed to those long, rolling and intensely clear rhythms in which every syllable has an exact value and the laws are never broken. So the thing cannot be done.

What conclusions can we draw from these facts? That verse translation is impossible? No, far less and far more than that. Perfect translation of any kind is impossible. . . . There is no need to labor the point, but it is quite obvious that a poem cannot be exactly reproduced either in sound or meaning in another language. But neither can it in its own.

It is never the same in two recitations. The phonetic is here long since taught us that no two people pronounce a word exactly the same, no one person pronounces a word the same twice over. And the best actor or speaker of verse never exactly understands or reproduces the author's meaning.

Yet people write and talk to each other, act on what they are told, and even translate. They never do it quite right, but they often do it very well, or even beautifully. There is, and must be, always present an element of misrepresentation and misunderstanding. That is part of our universal human heritage.

The first moral of this is to avoid carefully all those theories of translation which imply that there is a correct method, to follow which will lead to a correct result. There is no such thing. There are at best a few useful hints and warnings.

In all sorts of literary work learned men are under a dangerous temptation to trust to some . . . method which, if strictly followed, will produce the right result without any call on those disturbing and distressing instruments, the writer's own divination and reason and sensibilities. This delusion is one of the curses of scholarship. The daunting fact is that, in any literary work of high quality, you can get nowhere unless you use all your powers for what they are—worth and take your risks as they come.

Stevenson somewhere compares the art of a prose-writer to that of a conjurer throwing up a number of balls and catching them. He has to keep doing so many things at the same time. I should say something similar with regard to translation of poetry. —Gilbert Murray, in The Nation and the Athenaeum.

On Translating Greek Poetry

What Is Happiness?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY the effort of the whole world is stimulated by a more or less definite hope that some measure of happiness for oneself or for others will result from the endeavor which is being put forth. The notions of what constitutes happiness, however, are as various as the tastes of mortals desiring satisfaction. The concepts agree only in the definition that happiness must be a state of contentment embracing health, plenty, agreeable environment, and congenial associations. This general outline of what mortal sense desires reveals the unstable foundation of the material concept; for who has been able to possess all of these elements and to maintain them upon a material basis with any degree of certainty?

The almost universal failure to achieve happiness, as mortals conceive it, may not be so regrettable as it at first appears to be. It is, however, right to be happy. Everyone should be so. All are justified in making happiness the goal of endeavor; and this state surely must include permanent health, abundance, beauty, and satisfying companionship. What is wrong, what is futile, is the hoping and the striving from a false basis, the fruitless expectation, the inevitable disappointment, or, in case of temporary gratification of mortal desires, the frequently accompanying lack or cessation of true progress.

For these reasons disappointment oftentimes wakens thought to see the instability of all things material; and to see that one has been mistaken may be the first right step toward achieving the end of true desire. To learn that a material sense of happiness is false now, and always has been false, may serve to turn thought toward the source of permanent bliss. Mrs. Eddy points out the basic fault in all mortal concepts, when she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 171, 172), "The fundamental error lies in the supposition that man is a material outgrowth and that the cognizance of good or evil, which he has through the bodily senses, constitutes his happiness or misery."

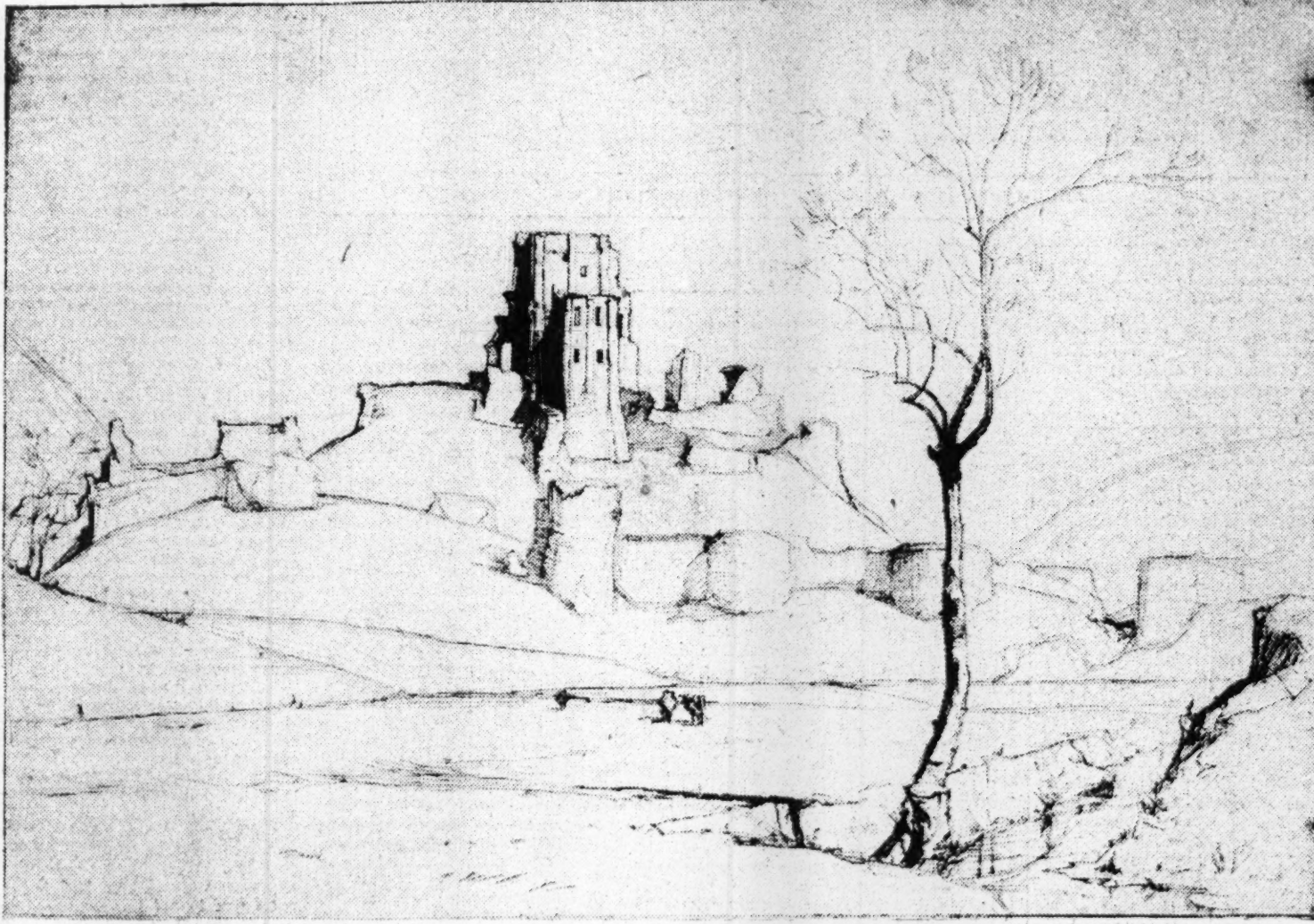
To find the right starting-point, then, and to persevere in the true, spiritual mode of thinking, whatever one's mortal experience may seem to hold of sorrow, is to become certain of gaining and of being able to maintain permanent happiness. The true beginning is indicated in the passage found in Proverbs: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. . . . She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her." All, then, who gain a true understanding of God and of man in his likeness, and endeavor to bring this truth of infinite divine Love into practice in daily living, will surely

experience happiness. All the possibilities of infinite spiritual good are opened before one who endeavors to know God aright and to think and act as if really conscious of the very companionship of divine Mind; for, as the Psalmist declared of God, "In thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore."

Some may fear that what seems so radical a turning away from familiar human concepts in order to find the true idea of all happiness in divine Mind, would have the effect of plunging one into a stern isolation; but this is not so. Christian Science makes no such demands. Any attempt, however, to spiritualize thought from a selfish motive would be as futile and as mistaken as is the worship of material things, because it would still be attributing some reality to materiality. Christian Science teaches one, rather, how to bring to his environment and to his associations all the light and beauty and loveliness of the true concept of being as wholly spiritual. As one learns thus to harmonize his thoughts with God, he knows the divine Love and Love's reflection can never be absent from spiritual experience for one moment; for at this holy, unchanging spiritual source is to be found all the love and abundance of good that is essential to abounding permanent happiness. Viewing happiness thus from the standpoint of spiritual reality, one learns what Mrs. Eddy means when she says in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17), "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness; conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can."

Who, then, are happy? All who understand that happiness, just as holiness, comes from God and is consciously experienced in thought which abides in divine Love. When this point of acknowledgment is reached, one knows that material conditions can neither create nor mar happiness, because it is dependent only upon the understanding and realization of what already exists in ever present, unchanging spiritual reality. As this realization is attained, whatever is wrong or discordant in experience disappears; for even human conditions, when governed by this truer thinking, conform more nearly to divine harmony. Mrs. Eddy sets forth this truth when she says (ibid., p. 17), "When mortals learn to love aright; when they learn that man's highest happiness, that which has most of heaven in it, is in blessing others; a self-immolation—they will obey both the old and the new commandment, and receive the reward of obedience."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.)



Corfe Castle. From an Etching by Hester Frood

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist.

Colorado's Flower
(Aquilegia Cæulea)

A slender stem of green has reared its head far up on the side of the Rockies, and lo, from its closed sheath has opened a flower of softest blue. Gently away by the morning breeze, it tells its story to every ear that will listen.

This is what one heard:
From among the dark rocks where men have dug for gold; where the Indian has trod seeking food with his bow and arrow for his family; where Indian youth and maid have been taught the silent ways of nature's plan; taught to know why the early spring flowers grow only on one side of the rock; why the Indian has dug for centuries, to use as soap, no less than twenty-one portraits of present-day poets.

There's Frost with his blubbery pastures and hills,
He's a foggy benignity wanders in space
With a stray wisp of moonlight just touching his face.

Of E. A. Robinson she thinks it "odd" for him "to scamp!"
Experience and contact, to live in a hollow
Between the four winds and perpetual fallow
The back draughts of air from swift forward motion.

Carl Sandburg
Of a loveliness no man has seen, and a might,
A great flowing power of words to express
Its hugeness and littleness.

But,
It may weary his readers to see a true poet
Who apparently has not the listless to
And so burdens his beauty with wild propaganda.

In the midst of the roll-call of living poets, men and women, she conjures up a full-length characterization of herself.

Conceive if you can an electrical storm
Of a softness and fury surpassing
Despite her traducers, there's always a heart
Hid away in her poems for the seeking
Beneath silvery surfaces cunningly fashioned
To baffle coarse prying, it waits for the touch
Of a man who takes surface only as such.

With a hand more prodigal than her more decorous predecessor she then proceeds to demonstrate the very qualities which she has portrayed in herself, as she launches saliently after ally of say, brilliant appraisal of her contemporaries. T. S. Eliot is contrasted in detail with Ezra Pound, in lines which beat with inexorable alternation; Vachel Lindsay, the Undermeyer, Sara Teasdale and Edna St. Vincent Millay, and all that we should expect to find are here. The work is an exuberant jeu d'esprit, but it is far more. She cannot or does not choose to sustain the tone of sly thrust and badinage, but plunges often into profound analysis of the types of poetry variously represented by the several exponents. Where for example in verse criticism can we find such imaginative conceptions as this interpretation of Sandburg's half-realized aim:

This turgid coil
Is the crawling of glaciers, the upheave of hills,
The process of making and change, the huge spills

Of watersheds seeking their oceans, the miracle
Of creeping continuance?

More learned and earnest is this "Fable" of our own day, more controversial, more militant, thoroughly expressive of that positive, crusading personality which produced it. But comparisons of the two are perhaps ungracious. When we consider the range of reading, the mastery of work of those many contemporary writers, of the nineteenth century and the twentieth—the critical power, and the faculty of maintaining such ready and often brilliant expression of that most difficult art, the fair judgment of contemporaries, we must accord both poems an honored place apart by themselves. For they are really general and I cannot but believe that they constitute at least part of the answer to the question, Have we an original American criticism?

P. K.

It is easy enough to reproduce in English the rhythms of Heine or Goethe, but impossible to reproduce a Homeric hexameter. We have largely lost the sense of quantity. Our stress accent is very strong. Our individual words are short and abrupt, our vowel sounds thin and unsonorous. Our ears are unaccustomed to those long, rolling and intensely clear rhythms in which every syllable has an exact value and the laws are never broken. So the thing cannot be done.

What conclusions can we draw from these facts? That verse translation is impossible? No, far less and far more than that. Perfect translation of any kind is impossible. . . . There is no need to labor the point, but it is quite obvious that a poem cannot be exactly reproduced either in sound or meaning in another language. But neither can it in its own.

CORFE CASTLE is one of the most famous ruins in England, and its thrilling story is one of the great romances in history. Under the direction of its famous chateau, the intrepid Lady Banks, it withstood two sieges, in 1643 and 1646. This was of course greatly owing to its impregnable position; a situation which time and circumstances have completely reversed. It is built on the summit of a small hill in the Purbeck Island in Dorsetshire, with other and higher hills surrounding it.

In the etching Miss Hester Frood confines herself in this instance to the line process, and has managed to retain something of the medieval atmosphere, and it is perhaps only on a second look at the picture that one at all realizes that it represents a ruin.

Though the Indian, the bear, the deer, and the antelope are not beside me, I still come to you, and would whisper of the benignant impulses which have brought me from sky, and air, and earth, and made me your own state emblem.

The Indian paint brush grows near me from palest pink to deepest vermilion. Farther up the mountain side is the rare fringed gentian; and near by is a Mariposa lily; with its cousin the Yucca, whose leaves the Indian has dug for centuries, to use as soap, no less than twenty-one portraits of present-day poets.

If you want to know more about me, long, long ago someone studied me. Aposely, and caught one of my secrets, which was that I had watched the eagle so carefully that my tender petals became incured like his beak. That is why they spelled my first name something like his. Aquilegia doesn't that make me kin to the forest bird; one whose home knows no roof but heaven's own dome?

Again as they studied me in the long ago, they saw that my sepals spread out like wings on each side. There came my last name, columbine, columbine—making me a rightful heir of innocence. I have cousins all over the world, but nowhere but in these Dear Rockies is our dress as blue as constancy, and as white as purity, blending and holding the gold of our stamens safe for the bee to drink of our honey hid deep within. She can carry our riches to other columbines, and help infant columbines to spring up from the earth; and another year they will rejoice that they can look up to the blue sky, and down to the pure stream dashed into white against the stones, and are free to take the yellow gold at their roots to paint their stamens, and all together to be just Colorado's own flower.

You know that the dove lifts its head, as if in grateful prayer, every time it swallows a drop of water. So I like to be called columbine best, because I may keep gratitude first, because my home is here, where the purest air is all around me, where the stars reach their bright light down over me, where in winter the whitest snow is about my feet, where yonder mountain peak glistens and sparkles. They seem so close to the very heavens as it might be a ladder for the angels to ascend and descend to us as to Jacob of old.

—Sir Arthur Croft, in "Reminiscences of Kenwood and the Northern Heights."

Artists at Hampstead
Gainsborough lived and painted in Hampstead for several years, and Constable spent nearly the whole of the last sixteen years . . . there. Nowhere had he a better opportunity for those studies of clouds and skies to which he applied himself most assiduously. . . . considered of paramount importance to his great life-work—the painting of English landscapes. His work improved with advancing years, and many of the greatest masterpieces were produced during the sixteen years spent in Hampstead. There, too, as well as in Highgate, George Morland found the neighbourhood rich in those agricultural scenes of the countryside, with barns and farmyards and wayside taverns, which he painted with such incomparable facility and fidelity. Mr. Barratt reminds us in his interesting Annals of Hampstead that Copley Fielding lived for some time in the house—Capo di Monte—that had been occupied years before by Mrs. Siddons.

We may trace the influence of its scenery in not a little of Copley Fielding's work; and at Hampstead also worked De Wint . . . as well as Müller, Linnell, Clarkson Stanfield, and others. But although Turner was familiar with Hampstead, competent authorities seem satisfied that the only work by his master-hand to be definitely traced to that region is in his sketch from Hampstead of Highgate Church. It is strange that this should be the case. Apart from the splendid view westward and north-westward from the church, and its magnificent sunsets with Harrow Hill in the middle distance, one would have expected that the wonderful panorama of the great city itself, as seen from the crest of Parliament Hill Fields, would have specially appealed to him, and even more the less extensive, but not less suggestive, glimpses of this great centre of civilisation that may be seen from the Spaniards Road, with St. Paul's and Westminster looming dimly through the misty landscape. Who that ever held a brush could have done equal justice to the majesty and mystery of that prospect? —Sir Arthur Croft, in "Reminiscences of Kenwood and the Northern Heights."

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Vad är lycka?

Översättning av den i denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

DEN drivande kraften i hela människans strävan är att bli lycklig. . . . Ett livets träd är hon för dem som få henne fatt, och sälla må de prisas, som hålla henne kvar. Alla som vinna en sann förståelse av Gud och av människans som är honom lik och som sträva efter att i det dagliga livet praktisera denna den gudomliga kärlekens sanning skola därför helt visat erfarit lycka. Det oändliga, andliga godas alla möjligheter stå till buds för den som strävar att lära känna Gud rätt och att tänka och handla som om han verkligen vore medveten om det gudomliga Sinnet närvaro. Psalmistens förkunnet om Gud: "Du skall kungöra mig livets väg; inför ditt ljus i din högra hand evinner-ligen."

Det som trycks vara ett så radikalt bortvändande från vanliga mänskliga uppfattningar för att finna det sanna begreppet om all lycka i det gudomliga Sinnet torde ingiva somliga människor fruktan för att de därigenom skola bli försatta i sträng avskildhet, men så är icke förhållandet. Den Kristliga Vetenskapen uppställer icke några dylika krav. Varje försök att av själviska bevekelsegrunder frändliga tanken skulle vara lika gånsligt och felaktigt som att dyrka materiella ting. I det vore alltså att tillskriva det materiella en viss verklighet. Den Kristliga Vetenskapen lär oss fast, hellre hur vi skola bringa in i vår omgivning och våra förhållanden allt det ljus, den skönhet och det behag som tillhör den sanna uppfattningen av varat, som är helt och hållet andligt. Då man lär att på detta sätt låta sin tanke harmonisera med Gud, vet man att den gudomliga kärleken och kärlekens åter-speglings äldrig för ett ögonblick kunna vara fjärran från den andliga erfarenheten. I denna heliga, oföränderliga andliga kärlek finner nämligen all den kärlek och det rikliga goda som är en nödvändighet för överlevande och varaktigt lycka. När man betraktar lyckan från den andliga verklighets synpunkt lär man först vad Mrs. Eddy menar, då hon i "Message to The Mother Church for 1902" (sid. 17) säger: "Lyckan består i att vara god och att göra det goda; endast vad Gud giver och vad vi giva oss själva med andra som en förläning från honom, det skänker lycka: det värda man det medveten om tillfredsställelse det hungrande hjärtat, och intet annat kan göra detta."

Vilka äro då lyckliga? Jo, alla som förstått att lycka, likväl som helighet, kommer från Gud och medvetet erfarer i den tanke som väjles i den gudomliga kärleken. När man kommit till att erkänna detta, då vet man att materiella tillstånd i alla materiella uppfattningar, när hon säger i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (sid. 171, 172): "Den fundamentala villfarelsen består i det antagandet, att människan är en materiell produkt och att förmöjelsen av det goda eller det onda, som hon erfar genom de kroppsliga sinnena, utgör hennes lycka eller olycka."

Att finna den rätta utgångspunkten och att framhålla i sant andligt tänkande, även om sorg tyckes ingå i vår dödliga erfarenhet, är därför att bli förvisade om att vi kunna vinna ett rätt framgent i åka lycka. En rätt början angives i följande bibelställe, som återfinnes i Ordspråk-boken: "Såll är den mänskliga som har funnit visheten, den mänskliga som undfår förstånd. . . . Ett livets träd är hon för dem som få henne fatt, och sälla må de prisas, som hålla henne kvar. Alla som vinna en sann förståelse av Gud och av människans som är honom lik och som sträva efter att i det dagliga livet praktisera denna den gudomliga kärlekens sanning skola därför helt visat erfarit lycka. Det oändliga, andliga godas alla möjligheter stå till buds för den som strävar att lära känna Gud rätt och att tänka och handla som om han verkligen vore medveten om det gudomliga Sinnet närvaro. Psalmistens förkunnet om Gud: "Du skall kungöra mig livets väg; inför ditt ljus i din högra hand evinner-ligen."

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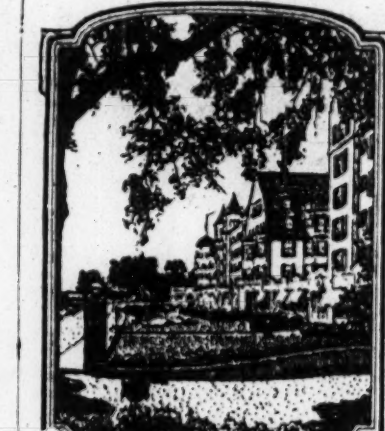
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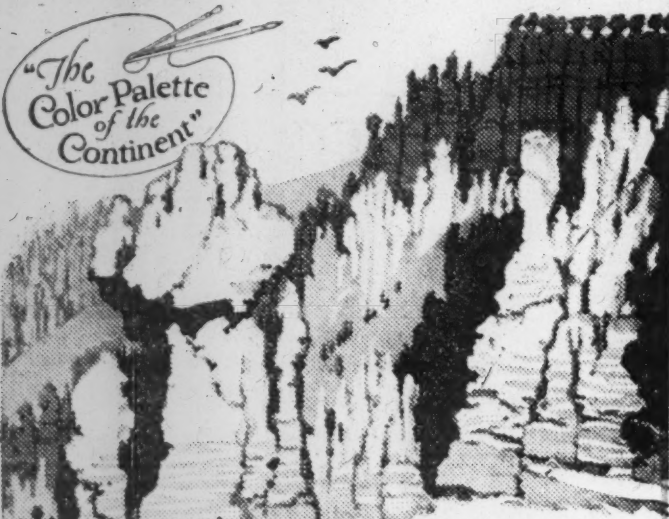
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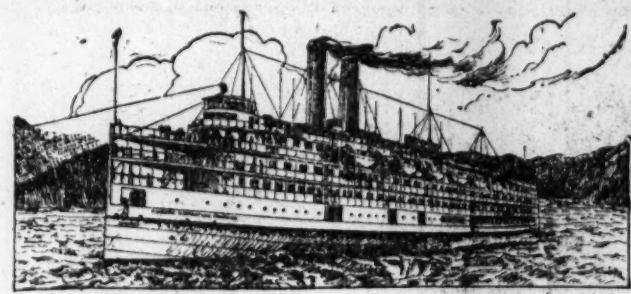
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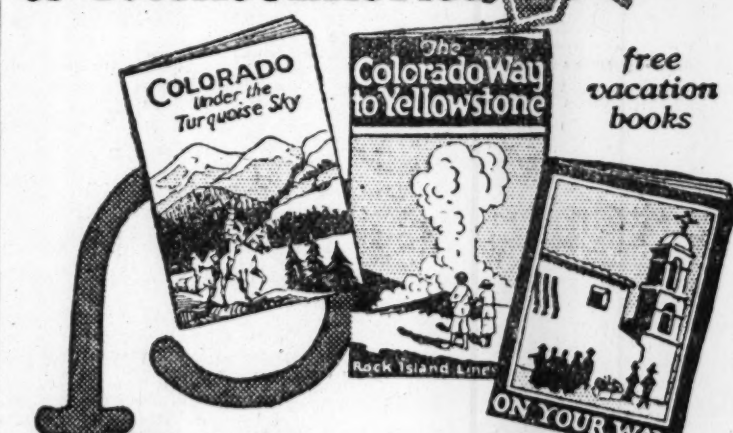
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THE LARGEST RAILWAY SYSTEM IN AMERICA

UTILITY AND MOTOR ISSUES ARE FEATURES

Stock Market Prices Move Irregularly Higher—Oils Active

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's market, with oil and motor shares resuming their advance.

Food and merchandising issues also captured buying favor. A brisk demand developed for Sears Roebuck. Most of the gains were limited to fractions, although International Telephone rose a point.

Buying became more active as trading expanded. Encouraged by the prevailing ease of money rates, professional operators again stirred up the surface of the market, bringing about substantial advances in many of their favorites.

Pierce-Arrow Motor issues attracted attention as the common and preferred mounted to new high levels, and the prior preferred jumped 4 points.

Purchases of electric power in large blocks, sending the price up more than a point, stimulated dealings in the public utility issues. Electric moved up 1/2 point, and People's Gas reached a 1925 top price in the first half-hour.

At the same time, gains of 1 to 3 points were recorded by Sears Roebuck, International Paper, American Safety Razor, Houston Oil and Midcontinent Petroleum.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, with the exception of sterling, which advanced from 84.55 1/2.

Moderate improvement continued throughout the forenoon trading. The rise in many stocks was predicated upon indications of reviving business, colored by reports of current large earnings.

Announcement that car loadings for the first week in June of almost 1,000 cars were the largest so far this year stimulated a buying movement in the rail shares, which advanced principally in Chicago and Northwestern. Great Northern and other transcontinental issues also advanced.

Speculative activities were transferred from the oil issues to other groups, but Burnald A showed independent strength, rising almost 3 points before noon.

Sugar shares continued to respond to the Administration's decision not to alter the present sugar tariff. American Can and United States Steel were the strongest of the pivotal industrial issues, while Havana Electric, extending its gain to 2 points, maintained its leadership of the public utilities.

Call money renewed at 3 3/4 per cent.

Rail Bonds Active

Current ease of money conditions remained unaltered over indications of a heavy "tax day" turnover of funds, and encouraged a renewal of constructive operations throughout the bond list in today's early trading.

Buying activities in the rail group correspond to operations in carrier stocks, with some favorably and other public utility issues scored improvement.

Mexican obligations continued to display uneasiness over indications that interest payments on the external debt would not be resumed this year.

Dividends

Prairie Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

White Pine Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Directors of the Farr-Alcoa Company have declared an extra dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Prairie Oil & Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Turners Falls Power & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Barnett Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

E. W. Bliss Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Philadelphia Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

New Bedford Oil Company declared an initial dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Pan-American Petroleum Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

Mexican Petroleum declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 to stock of record June 30.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

NEW YORK, June 16—Kansas City Southern May earnings, to be made public toward the end of this week, are expected to show a decided improvement over the 1924 month. Gross will probably be \$1,743,324 in May, 1925, compared with \$1,400,000 in May, 1924, and net income will be \$400,000, compared with \$300,000 in May, 1924.

BRITISH IRON DEPRESSED

LONDON, June 16—British iron has been further depressed by falling continental prices, which have crippled export trade. Continental iron is coming competitive in British markets. Prices for British iron have advanced in London only 8s. 6d. above the continental level.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

SALT LAKE CITY, June 16—Griffin Wheel Company, a subsidiary of American Steel Foundries, will erect a manufacturing plant here to be ready by the first of 1926. It is expected to be extended into one of the largest units in the company.

SCRAP PRICES DECLINE

PITTSBURGH, June 16—Scrap prices have declined 25 cents a ton as a result of lack of interest on the part of the mills. Heavy steel is now quoted \$17 to \$17.50.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100 Abitibi	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
200 Alcoa	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 2d	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 3d	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 4th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 5th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 6th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 7th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 8th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 9th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 10th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 11th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 12th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 13th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 14th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 15th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 16th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 17th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 18th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 19th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 20th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 21st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 22nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 23rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 24th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 25th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 26th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 27th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 28th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 29th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 30th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 31st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 32nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 33rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 34th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 35th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 36th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 37th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 38th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 39th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 40th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 41st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 42nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 43rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 44th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 45th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 46th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 47th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 48th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 49th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 50th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 51st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 52nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 53rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 54th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 55th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 56th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 57th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 58th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 59th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 60th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 61st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 62nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 63rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 64th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 65th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 66th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 67th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 68th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 69th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 70th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 71st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 72nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 73rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 74th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 75th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 76th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 77th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 78th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 79th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 80th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 81st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 82nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 83rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 84th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 85th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 86th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
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100 Alcoa Pfd. 88th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 89th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 90th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 91st	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 92nd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 93rd	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 94th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 95th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 96th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 97th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 98th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 99th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 100th	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	0

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

100 Abitibi 102 1/2 102 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4 0
200 Alcoa 102 1/2 102 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4 0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 102 1/2 102 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4 0
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100 Alcoa Pfd. 3d 102 1/2 102 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4 0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 4th 102 1/2 102 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4 0
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100 Alcoa Pfd. 16th 102 1/2 102 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4 0
100 Alcoa Pfd. 17th 102 1/2 102 1/4 102 1/4 102 1/4 0
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PRIMARY COTTON
MARKET SALES
SHOWING GAINS

Sharp Improvement in Certain Lines—Price Trend Still Easy

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 16 (Special).—Conditions have been spotty in primary cotton goods markets this week. There has been sharp improvement in certain lines of goods which was in direct contrast to the apathy in other lines.

The early advent of summer weather has greatly stimulated the demand for goods in distributive channels, and especially over retail counters, where summer fabrics have been in demand in such volume that some difficulty has been experienced in keeping the shelves filled with desirable merchandise.

Prices have changed very little, though what changes have taken place seemed to be downward rather than upward, in spite of the pressure of cotton manufacturers who insist that market levels already were below the level of labor and materials involved in producing the goods.

The greater activity in summer cotton goods in retail and wholesale channels during the last month or more has demonstrated how thin is the stock of goods on hand, how ill-assorted the sizes and shades and weights, and how attempts at hurried replenishment have not always been successful because of the lack of the required goods for quick delivery. Business lost in this way is said to have been very considerable in volume.

Bleached Goods Active. All this has had some effect on the primary markets, and will possibly have still more effect as the season's trading develops, but the present is too much an "in-between" period, being out of the cotton market, and in the goods markets. The prospect of a bumper cotton crop, holding as it does a promise of a shining prosperity for the cotton mill, has a temporary bar to active buying at present prices.

Bleached goods, which have been unusually slow for months, almost to the point of despair for merchants specializing in this branch of the market, have responded to the new weather buying, and there has come a very heavy demand for 3½% and 4½% bleached goods. It was formerly impossible to obtain the demand for quick goods, but in spite of this there was no marked upward swing in prices for the simple reason that buyers refused to follow any advance.

Sales of June goods in this connection were through, with the volume at 9½ cents, with 9½ and 9 cents for current goods deliverable after the fourth of July. There were a few contracts for August goods placed at slightly under 9 cents, but most mills refused to consider this price, and in fact were not eager for August business at 9 cents even.

Create an Over-Supply. In contrast to the demand for this particular construction, which was filled in part by eastern mills, but more by the southern manufacturers, the 25-inch 4½% and 5½% goods, which have been in demand for some years by Fall River, was in greater supply than the market could use, for the moment. Only a few weeks ago the 4½% goods were the most sought after type of goods in the whole list of printed cloth numbers, and brought premiums of ¼ to 1 cent a yard.

The result was that many mills that had abandoned this construction for more lucrative numbers, rushed to change over their looms, and have now come in with larger volume than the market can absorb. Prices, accordingly, have dropped again to unprofitable levels, and 4½% goods are now being sold with 49 to 49½ cents a pound for 4½% goods, although most manufacturers agree that the 4½% goods should sell lower than the 4½% goods.

There has been comparatively little demand for narrow goods and standard 27-inch 4½% goods are now being sold at a yard cheaper, around 6½ cents, than they were a month or six weeks ago.

Developing New Lines. Likewise the Fall River manufacturers have been developing new lines of products and entering new fields. Slowly but surely the production in many of Fall River's print cloth mills has been gaining until the output is now reported to be climbing toward the 50 per cent mark after having been down as low as 25 per cent of normal.

Sales during the last week are very noticeably estimated between 40,000 and 50,000 pieces, which have been shipped in different quarters of the market, owing to the fact that much of the new line has been shipped direct and does not go through the regular trade channels.

In the fine goods mills business is reported as fair. There has been little change in the volume of sales for several weeks, and prices have held approximately the same. The demand for broadcloth, however, has been reported almost wholly, so far as primary markets are concerned, but there is a better call for voiles, for fine lawns, for high relief effects, and for pongees which has done much to fill the place of broadcloth.

Activity in silk and cottons has been well maintained, and there has been a steady business put through on specialties and fancies for fall delivery. Production, while not at the full capacity peak which was reached a few weeks ago, has not dwindled to the point where curtailment can be said to have definitely begun.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, June 16 (Special).—Granting relief to Taulock & Co., Stein, Doherty & Co., Samuel Ehrman Company, and a number of other importers, the Board of United States General Appraisers has ruled that certain goods, including a certain kind of embroidery, taxed at 30 per cent of value under Paragraph 1450, tariff act of 1922, should be exempted at 75 per cent under the same paragraph, as embroidered articles.

In upholding this ruling, Murray Hill, the board ruled that certain rolls of so-called "French" cloth, imported in quantities 100 or 102½ of the 1922, at 40 per cent as manufactures in France, value of which was determined by cotton, should have been taxed at 1309, at 1½ cent a pound, and 29 per cent ad valorem.

ILLINOIS POWER BONDS

A banking syndicate headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons, and including Harris, Powers & Co., and the Chicago Trust Co., Inc., Spencer, Frank & Co., Marshall Field, Chicago, and the Blyth, White & Co. are offering a new issue of \$5,000,000 Illinois Power & Light Corporation bonds, which will bear a 5½ per cent gold bond.

PIPE MILL OPERATIONS IMPROVE

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—Pipe mill operations have shown a marked increase since early in May, when production was only about 70 per cent of capacity. A few mills are now operating as high as 90 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations 1:20 p. m.)

High	Low	High	Low
Aljux Rubber 5% 36	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Beet Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½

Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½

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Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
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Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½

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Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
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Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
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Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½

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Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½
Am Sugar 5% 41	102½	102½	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

1st 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
2nd 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
3rd 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
4th 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
5th 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
6th 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
7th 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
8th 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
9th 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½
10th 4½% 47	101½	101½	101½

FINANCIAL NOTES

The London Daily Mail says a \$50,000 shipment of platinum and gold coins by Russian Soviet Government to a London bank.

The Interstate Commerce Commission grants a qualified permission to Illinois Central to haul coal and oil from the Illinois Central Railroad to Mississippi for \$5,000,000.

Famous Players-Lasker Corporation announces that it has acquired the rights to produce a series of pictures under the name of Famous Players-Lasker Corporation.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company buys 20,000 tons of pig iron for its Louisville (Ky.) plant and for its Baltimore works in addition to 20,000 tons recently purchased for Pittsburgh.

Bituminous output for the week ended June 6 was 3,850,000 tons, an increase of 200,000 tons over the previous week, according to the Bureau of Mines.

OPTIMISM
STEEL TRADE
IS TEMPERED

Production Stable, Prices Slowly Declining but Sales Increasing

NEW YORK, June 16 (Special).—Further statistics for May shed additional light on the steel industry last week. Steel ingot production fell 3½ per cent in May, and the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation fell down 58,768 tons, or about the same rate of decline as took place the preceding two months.

Neither set of figures was a surprise to the steel makers, users or to the general public, judging by the manner in which the steel shares held in the stock market.

Tempered optimism continues throughout the trade. Sales of one of the large independent companies for the first half of June were 3000 tons greater than for the first part of May, and May was a good month.

Perhaps the reason for orders to be declining as summer approaches rather than increasing. Again, it is the experience of this company that specifications against old structures come in in larger volume the latter part of a month rather than the first.

Therefore, June should gain momentum.

Situation Better Today. Much is heard these days by way of comparison with a year ago. One result of such comparison is the inspiration of a feeling of contentment over the present state of affairs. Then production, prices and volume of orders were falling rapidly. Today production is stable, prices are declining and volume of orders is increasing.

There are some expressions of discontent. Thus President James A. Campbell of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company says that prices are too low, or else costs of production are too high. He says the situation must be changed. Some take that as a hint that the steel makers are considering the lowering wages.

The reason for this strain of pessimism is that President Campbell is in the sheet-making district of the country, and he is not alone in the pressed of all grades of steel for the reason that there are 40 concerns in the country making sheets, and competition is very severe except in boom times.

Sheet Prices Weak. Black sheets have sold as low as 3.10c. Pittsburgh: blue-annealed sheets have gone at 2.20c, and galvanized sheets at 4.10c. One week the steel makers will resolve to stiffen on prices, but the market sheets will be demoralized again.

It is reported that plans for the merger of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company with the Inland Steel Company are still going forward, and if that goes through the sheet problem may be partially settled. Demand for automobiles is still strong, and the steel industry is still going forward, and if that goes through the sheet problem may be partially settled.

Due to recent recessions in steel prices the composite prices of steel, at a price a pound, is the lowest since 1914. The average price of steel is now \$12.21 a ton. The buying movement that started in May is still in full swing.

Pig Iron Buying. The largest known purchase of the week was by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Philadelphia, N. J., cast iron pipe maker, who took 15,000 tons. Iron prices are \$18 a ton in the market, and the price in Pennsylvania and \$19 at Buffalo.

One of the important recent developments in iron is the decision of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, subsidiary of the American Radiator Company, to retail surplus iron to the public. The company has appointed one of the Buffalo distributing houses sole agent.

The radiator company evidently thought it cheaper to buy surplus iron from its own furnace, and will therefore sell what it would normally ship to its own furnace.

Orders for steel pipe for gas companies have become conspicuous. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has just ordered 63 miles of 16-inch pipe, and the Hope Natural Gas Company has taken 12 miles of 20-inch pipe.

Big Rail Order. The largest rail order of some time was just placed by the Southern Railway system for 27,300 tons, of which 23,000 tons will be rolled by the Tennessee Valley Railroad Company, and the rest by the Bethlehem and Inland Steel companies.

Steel plates are in a strong position as the coming six months will be the weakest. Prices are holding firm to 1.90c a pound. The latest large order for steel plates was for 10,000 tons by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for 2500 tons for tanks at Bayway, N. J.

The production of steel ingots in May was 13,910 tons daily, compared with 13,782 tons a day the previous month. The record for all time has been set in 1924, with 14,118 tons a day.

Copper Price Declines. The price tendency of the non-ferrous metals has been invariably lower during the first five weeks, selling at a lower at 13½c a pound, delivered.

For several weeks producers have been of one opinion. Many buyers have been skeptical all along, but as figures begin to issue forth, the promises of producers are being to be fulfilled. Many predict that copper will be selling at 14c a pound by midsummer. Copper inquiry was slow all week Friday, when a marked improvement was noted.

Lead has been declining at the same rate that it advanced two or three weeks ago. It is now selling at 9c a pound, New York, in the high market at one time, it was down to 8.40c by the end of the week. Prices at East St. Louis were down to 8.05c.

Stocks of slab zinc increased 2873 tons in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Zinc Institute, stocks at the month's close being 21,210 tons. Demand for export was fair during the early part of the week, but the demand was dormant at the close. Prices stood at 8.95c a pound, East St. Louis a day.

Tin has been declining slowly, standing at 55c a pound at the week's close. Consumption is good in the tin plate and automobile industries, but fresh buying is dormant.

AMERICAN SHIP & CO. MEXICO. A report of the American Ship & Commerce Corporation and its subsidiary, the American Ship & Commerce Corporation, shows a net loss after all charges, taxes and depreciation, of \$25,121, compared with a net profit of \$22,435 in the first three months of 1924.

ACTIVE TRADING
IN HIDE MARKET

Prices Firm to Strong—Frigerifics Advance

Trading in the packer hide market continues active with prices holding firm to strong. Many tanners, in fact, feel that the volume of trading and the price exchange are out of proportion with the demand for leather.

Last week's sales totaled about 100,000 hides, with the market holding out for fractional advances near the end. All classes, except heavy native cows, sold freely.

Frigerifics hides are quoted a point higher despite the fact that quality is still declining.

Another class of hides are firm, with a better market than had been expected, 25,000 Aprils selling at 23c and 35,000 May at 23½c.

Another class of hides are firm, with a better market than had been expected, 25,000 Aprils selling at 23c and 35,000 May at 23½c.

Principal sales of packer hides last week follow:

Sales	Price	Yrags
5000 May Native steers	14½	12½
5000 May Native cows	14½	12½
5000 May Native calves	14½	12½
5000 May Native heifers	14½	12½
5000 May Native bulls	14½	12½
5000 May Native stags	14½	12½
5000 May Native bucks	14½	12½
5000 May Native rams	14½	12½
5000 May Native goats	14½	12½
5000 May Native sheep	14½	12½

LONDON, June 16.—Recalling the recent placing of a big shipbuilding order with German yards, British industry is able to look forward with confidence on the other side of the picture.

According to a recent report, two of the principal tube-manufacturing companies in Germany, the Krefeld and the Düsseldorf, have obtained an order from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the supply of steel tubes to be used in the construction of a new refinery.

The order, which is for 10,000 tons of steel tubes, is the largest order of the kind placed with a British firm for the construction of a new refinery.

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BRITISH FARMER
GROWS HOPE OF
VIGOROUS STEPS TAKEN TO
IMPROVE STATUS, AS WELL
AS RURAL EDUCATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 3.—English agriculture has been in a state of stagnation since the war, comparable to that which has been typical of the United States and other countries, but a determination on the part of the farmers, the Government, and the general public to bring about better conditions gives promise of steady improvement. The desire of the farmer for better times for himself is naturally understandable, but the keen interest shown by the Government and the public in the figures showing the relative percentages of England's food which must be imported from various outside sources.

The following were the approximate percentages of food imported last year: Wheat and flour, 76 per cent; barley, 48; oats, 19; beef and mutton, 48; lamb, 66; pork, 66; potatoes, 5; eggs, 60; milk and milk products, 48; butter, 48; corn, 100. While England is predominantly an industrial, city-dwelling nation, it is agreed on all sides that considerations of national safety are so critically involved during the past decade, require that the country be made more nearly self-sustaining. It is the effort to bring this about that makes the present situation interesting.

Education Most Vital Need. All authorities, including the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Council of Education, are agreed that the educational agencies touching the rural districts and farms, to improve the actual teaching of agricultural methods. The latter not only apply to young people but to grown-ups as well. The result is already manifest in better tillage, better care and conservation of the soil, and more efforts to grade products offered for market, and especially in the broadened cultural outlook of the people actually on the farms. In bringing about the latter, radio has played no small part.

An investigator into farming conditions soon learns that the subject is much larger than its surface indications. For instance, there is a rapidly expanding rate of milk production in England, but popular information regarding the food value of milk has not kept pace with it, so that it has been necessary to organize facilities for teaching the public, and especially parents of young children concerning milk. In the meantime, other agencies have arranged for the erection of cheese factories so that no actual economic loss has taken place.

The condition of agricultural laborers in England is affected by the unemployment existing in other industries, but even so, great improvement has been effected during the past few years. In 1914 the average wage was 18s. for a 58-hour week. Today the average week, even in the worst districts, has been reduced to 50 hours and the average wage increased to 32s. This wage, while seemingly small, judged by American standards means a considerable improvement in many ways over the old days, and represents a tendency that seems destined to go forward steadily.

Co-operative Movement Spreads. Strong efforts are being exerted by the more intelligent farmers, aided by official agencies and by their own organizations, to spread the co-operative movement among the rural population. The fact that plans are in successful operation all over England—a striking development when it is considered that a conservative and confirmed individualist the average English farmer is—represents a tendency that seems destined to go forward steadily.

The production of beet sugar is at the moment the best example of the country's determination to make itself less dependent on foreign supplies. Government aid is being extended to the industry, and farmers are pledging themselves to produce the requisite amount of beet to keep the refineries in operation.

It is not believed that England will ever again grow all the wheat it consumes, or that such is very much to be desired, but the best example of the country's determination to make itself less dependent on foreign supplies. Government aid is being extended to the industry, and farmers are pledging themselves to produce the requisite amount of beet to keep the refineries in operation.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The somewhat volatile Col. George Harvey, having retired from the editorship of the Washington Post, after but a brief essay in court journalism, has turned with renewed vigor to his venerable North American Review. Opening the June number with an editorial on "The Forlorn Continent," in

Belaboring Prohibition

which he gathers together all the threnodies of prophets of European evil in order that he may rejoice in the isolation of the United States, he turns one-third of the remainder of the magazine over to foes of prohibition. Promise is made that in the September issue an equal number of quite as distinguished advocates of prohibition will be given an opportunity to present their rejoinders.

Though the Colonel himself is generally understood to sit in the seat of the scorpion in viewing this issue, it is fair to say that the symposium as announced includes the strongest advocates of each of these antagonistic policies. As one contemplates the list of advocates and opponents, one is reminded of the equations of schoolboy days, in which one factor canceled another until the whole proved equal to zero. Thus if the redoubtable Captain Stayton seems convincing this month, Wayne B. Wheeler may be expected to cancel him in September. Against Representative Hill, who has been trying to get himself arrested for violation of the prohibition law, will be set Representative John G. Cooper, member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an organization which practiced prohibition without awaiting state action.

Against the wet head of the Carnegie Institute stands the dry chairman of the Law Enforcement Commission of the Congregational Churches of the United States. The erstwhile president of the Packard Motor Company, pleading for that fluid of which motorists would do well to beware, is to be answered by an official of the Reo Company. Against Judge Priest of Missouri is set off Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

It will all make interesting reading, and that is one of the chief ends sought by an editor. Whether public sentiment will be affected one way or another is exceedingly doubtful. Frankly ex parte statements of this sort seldom convince. When Captain Stayton says "it is estimated," and goes on to assert that more alcohol is sold for beverage purposes today than when saloons were at every crossroads, readers naturally wonder who did the estimating.

When the president of the New York State Federation of Labor declares the prohibition amendment unconstitutional, because not ratified by popular vote in each state, one questions what in such case would become of the other eighteen amendments, including the anti-slavery amendment. When the head of the Carnegie Institute sets up the theory that "the only nations that had contributed anything of permanent value to the progress of civilization were those whose men drank whisky and wore suspenders," we can but reflect that the ancient Hebrews, the Greeks and the Romans did neither.

Perhaps the most striking quality of the contributions to the wet symposium is the almost passionate devotion of the writers to what was generally considered an unworthy cause even before it became an illegal one. With one accord they exalt the dram-drinker. True, the writers declare themselves opposed to the return of the saloon, though they fail to indicate just where and how they would sell the beer and light wines for which they plead. But as to the inherent right of man to tipple, lush and booze, they exalt it as something analogous to the right to the pursuit of happiness guaranteed by the Constitution. Wine, Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institution, describes as "one of God's greatest gifts to the human family." Dr. Dana of Cornell, who frankly asserts that the closing of the saloons in New York City may have done more harm than good, asserts that "all over the country men and women of the finest moral type are breaking the Volstead law with a feeling of satisfaction rather than of reproach."

The saloon in its best days was never considered the abode of sweetness and light, and drinking was never praised in the past as the chosen pastime of persons of the highest moral type. Just why in their time of outlawry the drinking shop and the drinking habit should thus come in for laudation it is difficult for persons of intelligence—whatever their moral type—to comprehend.

As an outlet for repressed passion, a relief, so to speak, for an alcoholic complex, the North American Review symposium may have its merits. As a contribution to the serious discussion of the prohibition question, its value is slight.

Some misinformation must have preceded the American and Canadian doctors from London to Dublin, whither several hundred of them journeyed recently, following the holding of a convention of physicians in the former city. Cable advices from Dublin record the fact that the people of that city, having been told that the Americans, in particular, were frequent patrons of the "pubs" and cafés in London, saw to it that generous provision was made in the Irish capital for this kind of entertainment. Special arrangements were made for a visit to one of the largest breweries in the world, thus providing for the guests an object lesson contrasting the "liberalism" of European cities with the "conservatism" of American cities under prohibition.

But it appears that, greatly to the astonishment of the hosts, the American doctors proved to be teetotalers almost to a man. Even the famous "stout" was no temptation, the visitors choosing nonalcoholic beverages and lemonade. However, the occasion was not without its object lesson; it would seem, but it was of a somewhat different nature than was planned by the

well-meaning hosts. There was offered quite convincing and substantial proof of the fact that the American doctor, both at home and abroad, has a high regard for his profession and for his standing as a citizen of a country that has set the seal of its disapproval upon inebriety. He testified, by his voluntary abstention, to the fact that prohibition is the established and accepted policy of the American Nation, and that he is in all things as much an American when abroad as when at home.

An opponent of church union in Canada, himself a Presbyterian missionary, expressed the opinion recently that possibly 95 per cent of the missionaries may have entered the United Church. The earnest desire of Christian workers in the mission fields of the Orient to eliminate sectarian differences has contributed much toward bringing about the union of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches. At the same time, the union movement has been supported wholeheartedly in the mission fields at home in Canada. In the sparsely populated communities of the prairie west it has long been felt that no fundamental reason existed for maintaining separate church organizations. Similarly in some parts of the Maritime Provinces there are small villages with as many as five churches. From one village to the next, perhaps for miles along the coastline, where the fishermen's cottages are scattered, there may be no church. When the Protestant people in the villages cease to worship apart, in various churches, they can release some of the ministers for service in the settlements where no church organization is at present maintained.

The building of the United Church of Canada has been long under way. At a great gathering in Toronto recently to consummate the union, the report of the joint church union committee reviewed the movement from 1874, when the diocesan synod of Quebec, of the Church of England, and the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec took steps to investigate the possibility of closer association, up to the events of the present year. It is the intention of the United Church to take steps, at an early session, to open the way for a still wider union of Canadian churches. In the meanwhile, there is much to occupy the attention of the workers. Among the departments of church service to be brought closer together are the foreign and home missions, Sunday schools and young people's work, evangelism and social service, publications, colleges, education and finance. It is estimated that the approximate membership of the United Church of 692,378 is made up of 12,220 Congregationalists, 414,047 Methodists and 266,111 Presbyterians.

In explaining the law report, Newton Wesley Rowell, K. C., declared that the uniting churches went to Parliament seeking legal union without loss of their identity. "All three churches," he said, "live on in the United Church. They have gone on maintaining their identity, and it was so recognized by Parliament. No church has died. This same inalienable right they have secured for the United Church: to unite with others without loss of its identity. Almost as important as the union legislation itself is the recognition that these churches are living organisms and have the right to determine their own future."

This thought of the living church is expressed in the words of the chairman of the joint union committee, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, as follows: "The present union was born in evangelism, and our first great effort should be toward a deepening of our spiritual life."

Reports from the larger American cities indicate that the anticipated check to building, because of a predicted lack of funds for financing operations on the scale on which they have been conducted for the past year, has not materialized. On the contrary, indeed, loans for this purpose are available in large amounts in practically all regions of the United States. To some extent the prediction of a scarcity of money for new buildings was based upon a popular misunderstanding, to the effect that the funds advanced for construction enterprises are in the current phrase "locked up," or withdrawn from further use in industry or trade. Arguments, in fact, founded on this assumption have been advanced to support the contention that the supply of new buildings could not be expected to catch up with the constantly increasing demand.

While it is true that making loans for building construction subtracts their amount from current funds seeking investment, it by no means follows that any considerable percentage of the amounts loaned become "frozen credits," in the sense that they diminish the volume of money in circulation or deposited in the banks. With the exception of the price paid for the land on which the building is to be erected, practically all the money expended in putting up a building goes to the payment of wages, either to the artisans engaged in its construction, or to the workers employed in the production and transportation of building materials.

Of these wages, by much the larger part is immediately spent for food, clothing, rent and other necessities, and thus is restored to circulation through the various channels of trade. Of labor's savings, a large percentage goes into the banks or to insurance companies, and is thus constantly restoring to the volume of loanable funds the money temporarily withdrawn by building operations. There is, in fact, no "locking up" of money when a new building is constructed, but only a temporary diversion into other productive activities.

Even the amount paid for the vacant land on which a building is erected is not a loss to the supply of capital available for investment. The landowner who sells receives in exchange for his title money that he must find employment for, if he is to receive a return on it. If he buys bonds, the bond seller has in turn to find someone who will borrow at the current rate of interest. If he deposits the price paid for his land in a bank, the banker has just so much more loanable funds. Closely analyzed it would appear evident that the application of the term "frozen credits" to building enterprises is a wholly mistaken use of that term.

In the rightful sense of the word "capital," there is no decrease of capital by its investment in buildings, since the latter provide needed services, and under normal conditions earn sufficient to pay interest on the amount invested, and an allowance for depreciation that if reinvested will amount to the original cost of the property. There need be no alarm over the possibility that the construction of buildings will be seriously hampered by lack of capital in a country so industrious and rich as the United States.

Thousands of young men and women in the United States and in other countries are standing today at what, by common agreement, are regarded as the thresholds of their careers. With college and school days behind them, and armed and equipped for purposeful activity, many of them look about inquiringly and appraisingly as if to them remained the choice as to the careers they are to adopt and follow. How discriminatingly, indeed, have many of us thus put on what we believed to be the equipment for some chosen office or undertaking, with determination to fit and adapt ourselves to a specific career, only to find that, in obedience to some larger plan which we have had no conscious part in laying out and arranging, our paths have led far away from the course which we had marked.

Americans are quite inclined to the supposition that it is in their own country, more often than in many others, that the opportunity for adaptation of peculiar talents to purposeful effort is possible. Nowhere else, perhaps, have growth and development been so rapid or so great. The demand has been for those who could apply what might be called old formulas to the solution of new problems. Thus the young man trained for a career in the law may find himself managing a great manufacturing plant. A graduate from an engineering school, instead of building bridges, or railroads, or power plants, may today be a directing force in some industry which did not exist when he so carefully mapped out his future career. These examples might be multiplied almost by the number of men and women who, in the last half-century, or less, have sought arbitrarily to plan for themselves the exact line of activity which they would follow.

The explanation seems simple and convincing. Development of thought does not end with the college course. Actually, it should have but well begun. Now no one can direct, arbitrarily, the course of thought development. It is, undeniably, both constructive and progressive. The man or woman leaving college or school cannot say that, through the next quarter-century or half-century, he or she will not permit this progressive development to proceed beyond a certain fixed point, or in a direction other than that outlined in advance. These departures from what have been regarded as the beaten path are not accidental or the result of mere chance or passing whim. The need of the present, as well as of every age, is for those able and willing to do well the things which their hands find to do.

There is as great adventure in service as in the effort to choose, at the threshold of one's career, the course which it is intended to follow. Perhaps the adventure is even greater. There is a light upon our pathways which is not shed by ourselves or by those who have sought to impart to us what they have gained of the knowledge of the ages. Those who have progressed farthest in understanding are they who, without mental reservation, have said, in the words of the familiar hymn,

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on!

Editorial Notes

A magazine devoted to the American lumber industry would not, on the surface, be a channel which one would expect to see utilized as a purveyor of religious sentiments. Hence, if it were not for the fact that religion, or perhaps one ought rather to say morality, is coming more and more to be recognized as a really necessary ingredient of business properly conducted, the presence of an article entitled "Mixing Religion With Business" in the American Lumberman might arouse surprise. "Service to one's fellowman is a cornerstone alike of religion and of business," this article reads in part. And it refers in passing to the recent formation of an organization in Kansas City, Mo., styled the Christian Business Men's Federation, "the primary aim of which, as set forth in its declaration of principles, is 'to aid men in searching out and applying the laws of God in all commercial relations.'" Such indications are in the highest degree promising. As the article in question says in conclusion: "After all, the direction in which we are traveling, and the fact of progress, are of greater importance than the rate of progress."

While one may not entirely agree with the decision of the committee which met some time ago in Regina, Sask., Can., as to the characteristics of an ideal radio announcer, the fact of a committee having met for that purpose is an interesting commentary upon the seriousness with which many regard broadcasting today. In brief it was urged that the ideal announcer should speak at an average rate of approximately 175 words a minute, should put into his announcements marked changes in pace, have a voice of low, middle range, introduce marked pitch variations, render his message in a formal but friendly manner, adapt his style to the general content of the program, and enunciate with moderate distinctness. One would have thought, for example, that the first of these recommendations should, perhaps, be last, if indeed such a rate would ever be justified in this connection, and probably the last first. Just the same there is much in most of them that some announcers could do worse than apply to their own cases.

Some Remnants From Hazlitt

HENRY STACE

There have been other writers than Hazlitt who, convinced of an inherent capacity for literature, have discovered, when they sought to put conviction to the proof, that they were, as it might be said, tongue-tied; that, however genuine their consciousness of power, they were some other quality in themselves which stood in the way of utterance, and had to be overcome before they could produce anything. But Hazlitt's case was peculiar at least in its details: for he turned to another art, for which he had certainly less gift, and worked as a portrait painter, even living by the work for many years.

When at last he did stumble upon the path which was to prove, for him, the one way of admission to the world of letters, it was not in any conscious pursuit of a high ambition; it was a mere snatching at a means of livelihood for himself and his family when painting had failed. He was thirty-five when he seized an opportunity of becoming a parliamentary reporter, and for him the practice of journalism, which has turned so many away from the fields of literature, proved to lead in the opposite direction. For his reporting led to dramatic criticism, and thence to the whole series of his essays and critical and historical writings.

What it was that had stood in Hazlitt's way for a long time is hard to discover with certainty. But at least it was something in himself, and perhaps the same quality which made personal association with him sometimes uncomfortable and difficult. There were people who gilded his life, just as there are readers now who find something antipathetic in his writings, and are led to undervalue the strength and generosity of his intelligence in consequence. We find his peculiar characteristic fully displayed in the collection of "New Writings" (London: Martin Secker, 7s. 6d. net), which P. P. Howe, his latest and most distinguished biographer, has dug up from the newspaper and magazine files in which they have hitherto lain buried.

There are thirty-three of these new papers. Most come from the Atlas, of which Mr. Howe has been fortunate enough to discover the files for two months, hitherto missing, in the library of Yale University; and there are others from the New Monthly Magazine, the Monthly Magazine, and the London Weekly Review. With the exception of one essay on "Travelling Abroad" and another on "The Influence of Books on the Progress of Manners," they are quite short papers, rather in the vein of the "midweek" in the London weekly reviews of days; but though they are minor pieces of work, unswerving with a single exception, there is not one which we should hesitate to accept as Hazlitt's, or in which most of his individual qualities are not quite evident.

Too often in his writings Hazlitt appears as an angry man, and though his fiery temper damps the unanimous protest of a man of generous ideals, at times there seems little enough cause for it. He is a cross-grained radical of the old-fashioned sort, and is sometimes as naive in his vehement assertions of his political faith as he is acute at others. Certainly he does not lack humor, but often enough his indignation is so great that he has to rail himself into a good humor before he can see, in a flash of perception, the amusing aspect of what he has been denouncing.

Thus it often happens that while his acute and shrewd perceptions of human follies and absurdities might constitute the most admirable raw material for comedy, he serves him only as fuel for his indignation. He has in addition the largest possible share of that folble which the English hold to be peculiarly English, of nagging and fault-finding directed against all the habits and customs of their fellow countrymen.

For Hazlitt any stick is good enough wherewith to beat that abstraction which he calls the Englishman's A

proposal to turn Covent Garden Theater into a circus, alterations in the seating arrangements in the theaters generally, or a discussion at large of English character: any one of these is sufficient to set him scolding over what are, considered coolly, little more than harmless absurdities.

This strange bent of his finds its fullest opportunity in the essay "Travelling Abroad," in which, after first, with extraordinary vigor, falling foul of the English for their insularity and patent inferiority to the French on all sorts of grounds, he finally vituperates himself into a high good humor, and is able to laugh heartily over the absurd situation of himself and a friend, who thoroughly enjoy grumbling over the shortcomings of the latter's French boarding house.

"What scenes we have . . . in going over the messes and manners of the place! How we exult in the soupe maigre! How we triumph in the bouillie, as hard as a bullet! If a single thing were good, it would ruin us for the evening." His good humor might even last, but that, having disposed of the Englishman, he turns upon the Frenchman, with four charges, for want of politeness, of imagination, of liberality and of grace, which he enforces with vigor and ingenuity, and not without some further passing digs at his own countrymen, to whom moreover he returns before the close to administer a few more hearty thumps. On the whole an ingenious and spirited performance, wonderfully well-headed, and yet strangely full of shrewdness and observation.

The other long piece, "The Influence of Books," exhibits Hazlitt in a more generous mood, for here his theme is the power of the press to remedy and make impossible for the future the oppressions and wrongs which naturally had more opportunity to flourish in less literate times; and the objects of his scorn and indignation have no supporters nowadays.

Privilege, tyranny, narrowness and ignorance have no more determined or courageous enemy than he is; and even though he unduly simplifies the struggle between irresponsible autocratic power on the one hand and modern public opinion on the other, by attributing all political vices to the one and all enlightenment to the other, modern sympathies are almost wholly on his side.

Yet it must be noted, because it is a constant peculiarity of his, and has to be allowed for, that even where his case is so little open to attack, in the heat of his argument he is not proof, generous-hearted though he is and with no object but to prove the benefits of literacy, against the temptation to make such reckless statements as this: "I have myself never met among uneducated people (men of truth or justice, or to anything but their own interest or inclination or the prevailing opinion of the day.)" Never can there have been a warm-hearted man capable of less justice to himself.

Hazlitt was not lacking in humor, as was indeed the case, as was perhaps lacking in appreciation of the fact that laughter is often a much more powerful weapon against an abuse than is the fiercest indignation. And therefore it is in his lightest pieces, in which the subject makes no appeal to his moral judgment, that he is at his most agreeable, even though the humor does not afford him scope for the exercise of all his qualities.

Such pieces in the present collection are the exceedingly brief paper on Lord North, which gives a thumbnail sketch of a humorous and whimsical personality wholly English in its flavor, and the scarcely longer one called "Brummelliana," in which the three or four anecdotes of the great dandy of the Regency gleam in their setting of delicately witty commentary as jewels gleam in a setting of fine metal.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, June 16

A controversy is arising over methods in the parliamentary elections. At present the "list" system is established, but influential sections of the Chamber of Deputies wish a reversion to single-member constituencies. The controversy cuts across parties. The Socialists are opposed to single-member constituencies, which Aristide Briand calls "stagnant pools"—that is to say, centers of corruption. The Radicals want single-member constituencies, though Edouard Herriot has also expressed himself in the past against them. The Center parties are mostly against the change. Although it is a domestic matter, the consequences of the dispute will be important.

The Decorative Arts Exhibition, now in full swing, is being commemorated by a special stamp. It is on the figure symbolizing architecture. France has been prominent lately in the issue of these commemorative stamps. There were stamps printed for the Olympic Games last year, and the Pasteur celebrations were equally the occasion of an issue which interested philatelists. For the Roussard anniversary there were also printed a number of stamps with the head of the poet upon them.

It is understood that in the autumn a contingent of thirty-two young women from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., will come to France. They have been carefully chosen from the large number of applicants who wish to spend their third year of study in specializing in the French language, literature, art, music, history or economics. They will go at first to Grenoble before coming on to the Sorbonne. They will live in real French homes, with educated French families, hearing and speaking nothing but French. The opportunity of studying abroad without losing touch with the Alma Mater in the United States is extremely welcome, and it is to be hoped that the practice will be extended. The girls will come not only from Massachusetts, but from places as far west as Denver and as far south as Spencerville, O.

It is now stated that Maurice Rostand, the poet-playwright, who has recently been appearing on the boards of the Champs Elysees Music Hall, will visit America in a few months' time to lecture. When the directors of the music hall decided to ask a genuine poet to be a star performer, there was some misgiving. Would the public receive him kindly? Would the public listen to his recitation of poems which had no particular popular appeal, but were rather preciously fashioned? It was a daring experiment, but it was quickly seen that the French are inclined to the intelligence of audiences, at any rate in France, for there have been few "turns" in the music hall which have been so successful as this one. There are, indeed, many features in the program of the Champs Elysees Music Hall which are highly commendable.

It is not without difficulty that the construction of the Village Sarah Bernhardt is proceeding. The society known as the Renaissance des Cites decided to erect in the Department of the Seine a number of houses which were particularly intended for artists and writers. It managed to obtain considerable subsidies, but these subsidies are insufficient for the work which is to be accomplished, and if the village is not completed in 1927 the authorities may withdraw the concession of the terrain. An appeal is therefore being made to the literary, artistic and intellectual societies to furnish the funds which are still necessary for the realization of the admirable project of making a little group of houses for intellectuals on the outskirts of Paris to be named after the great comedienne.

A Scandinavian, Thomas Wilfred, has installed on one of Paul Poiret's barges what he calls a "clavilux," or "orgue a lumiere." His device throws on a white screen a symphony of colors. It is music for the eyes, the dream of Des Esseintes realized, visual harmony, optical melody. There is no sound. The inventor plays, not according to the inspiration of the moment, but according to a composition carefully studied in advance and written on a tableau placed before his eyes. He plays on the whole gamut of the spectrum. There is an apparently endless variety in the combinations, which have an emotional significance similar to a work by Beethoven.

When Nikita Balloff brought his Chauve Souris theater from Russia to Paris he started a style of entertainment that apparently has come to stay. The latest Paris theater is called L'Arc-en-Ciel, and it offers a fan-

tastic spectacle in a cadre which is ultra modern, with violet light and vivid colors—yellow, rose, and black—effect produced. The spectacle is ever-renewable, is in perfect taste, and demonstrates the ingenuity of Georges Annenkov and Theodore Komisarjevsky, who is undoubtedly a master of mise en scene. Delightful little plays, operettas and ballets follow each other. The theater of the Chauve Souris is in that its motif is differs from the other theaters in that its motif is entirely French and not Russian, but many of the same devices are employed.

The Prefect of Police is making strenuous efforts to cope with the traffic problem. He has issued a volume of no fewer than 192 pages in which the regulations governing street traffic are laid down. One may properly doubt whether a system which requires so many pages for its exposition is not too complicated for its purpose. A few simple rules strictly enforced would perhaps have been better. But, at any rate, an attempt has been made to co-ordinate and clarify the regulations. Motorists are informed which thoroughfares are reserved for traffic in one direction only. The speed limits are set out. Instructions with regard to cross-roads are given. Taxi-drivers are particularly warned. The inspection of brakes is insisted upon. But M. Morain, the Prefect of Police, in his preface does not appear to view the future with misgiving. He intimates that in his opinion it may be necessary later to provide the pedestrian with overhead or underground passages.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain aloof of their suitability, and he does not undertake in himself to issue or retract any of the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Italians and Asiatics in Australia

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Because the letter from your Perth correspondent, dated Feb. 16, may give American readers of the Monitor a wrong impression of the character of Australia's population, I desire to say that Evangelist Lewis' statement to him is misleading.

There are, it is true, a large number of Italians settled and settling in the sugar districts of Queensland, where five years ago there were scarcely any. These people are displacing the Australian settlers and their children, and are becoming an appreciable factor in the southern states, where they often obtain work when our own people are idle; but as to Chinese and Afghans, it is quite incorrect to say that there are large numbers of them in any part of Australia. There is now no "Chinatown" of any importance, even in the two great cities, where there were formerly thousands of Chinese. Those in the coastal towns are a scanty and perishing remnant of other thousands. In Darwin alone, outside of Sydney and Melbourne, is the Chinaman an appreciable element in a small town. Of population, 6,000,000, and these are decreasing in number.

Asiatics of all kinds are barred from the Commonwealth and their united number is wholly negligible.

Vauluse, Sydney, N. S. W. R. T.

"Echoes of the Clean News Campaign"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Being a daily reader of the Monitor—and I cannot think what a day without the Monitor would be—I was very happy to read the comments from the press published recently on the editorial page under the heading, "Echoes of the Monitor's Clean News Campaign."

The Monitor is the only paper in our home, and I doubt very much if 90 per cent of the people who read The Christian Science Monitor take some other daily newspaper in order to get the news, as was stated in one excerpt quoted. We do not feel such a need and we care to keep abreast of the times. Indeed, we are often able to give our friends valuable and interesting bits of news that they have missed entirely in the local papers.

From Kansas we hear "The Christian Science Monitor is one of the best edited newspapers in the country, and editors everywhere read it with a great deal of interest." Fine! If the editors everywhere will just continue to read the Monitor they cannot fail to grow into staunch "Clean News" editors, and then their papers will print only clean news and the public will find clean news all they can read. What a happy call that would be!

Hermosa Beach, Calif. L. A. B.